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**TODAY IN
arab news**

Arafat speaks out

In an exclusive interview with *Arab News*, the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasser Arafat says time is not running out for a settlement of the Palestinian issue. — Page 2

Mubarak-Colombo meet

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo meets with President Hosni Mubarak and stresses the importance of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. He calls the talks "very important, useful and constructive." — Page 4

Guatemalans face death

At least 10 Guatemalans, described as assailants and rapists, face execution by firing squad within the next few days. — Page 5

McNamara tops

Australian Peter McNamara toppled top-seeded Czech Ivan Lendl in a three-set duel to capture the Belgian Grand Prix Indoor Tennis Championship. He had earlier upset American Vitus Gerulaitis. — Page 9

Haudenosaunee

Haudenosaunee is about to celebrate its bicentenary but is yet to apply for U.N. membership or open an embassy in Washington — Page 11

Morocco curbs imports

Morocco decided to abolish "free imports" for a very brief period pending the institution of a new system for the control of foreign trade, the Moroccan news agency MAP says. The agency quoted Commerce Minister Azzeddine Guessous as announcing the step and stipulating that it would be "for a very short period pending the institution of a global policy" for trade. — Page 13

Summit urges fiscal reform

The Delhi nonaligned summit has called for sweeping reforms of the Bretton Woods financial system. — Page 14

Poles detained

Police detain several Polish demonstrators who gathered peacefully outside the Gdansk shipyard to mark the declaration of martial law exactly 15 months ago. — Page 20

Kingdom gearing up for industrialization

By a Staff Writer

DHAHRAN, March 13 — Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aha Al Khail addressed the first conference of Saudi Arabian businessmen here Sunday, focusing on the role of the private sector in the development of the national economy and urging a shift from trading to industry.

Aha Al Khail said that the government depended on the private sector in order to realize a number of objectives. To do this, the government has taken a number of steps, including granting loans and subsidies.

The conference was opened Saturday by Interior Minister Prince Naif on behalf of King Fahd.

The object of granting loans is to provide an incentive so that local business may make a major shift from mere commerce to industrial, agricultural and real estate investments," he said.

Thus the government has paid up in loans over SR113 billion in the last eight years, of which the Industrial Development Fund accounted for nearly 40 percent, the loans going to 829 establishments and plants operating in 27 different fields. Agricultural development loans amounted to over SR10 billion, while outright incentive grants came to SR32 billion.

Mugabe: no deal with Nkomo

LONDON, March 13 (R) — Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo arrived in Britain Sunday and a confidant of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe promptly ruled out negotiations to coax him back.

Nkomo, who fled from Zimbabwe to Botswana on Tuesday, said he wanted to make a deal with Mugabe for his safe return and a settlement of political violence in his homeland.

But Zimbabwe's Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, who also came to London Sunday, said he would not meet Nkomo and there could be no talks unless the 65-year-old leader of the ZAPU Party returned home.

He told a news conference that Nkomo,

in all, government spending and loans to the private sector have helped in the creation of nearly 150,000 national establishments in the last few years, he said.

Aha Al Khail urged these establishments to reorganize and modernize their operations because the local market will soon witness greater competition in quality and presentation, calling for a higher quality of service by the companies in the field.

He urged the private sector to intensify cooperation by giving priority to local products in their purchases. The industrial future of the country as well as the Gulf states will be based on petrochemicals and mining since the country will be intensifying its investments in this field, while the private sector will get opportunities to invest in agricultural development. Other fields will include operating and maintaining public utilities.

Aha Al Khail said: "Our best resources are our youth and we should give them a chance to carry out these plans." He urged the private sector to take on increasing responsibility for local investments in order to ensure a decent future for the coming generation.

Answering questions, he denied that public spending has decreased or that liquidity in the open market has suffered. "Spending will continue as it used to be in past years," he assured the audience.

Known as the father of Zimbabwe nationalism, would be safe and free if he returned. But he added: "Meaningful discussions with Nkomo can only take place in Harare, nowhere else. We do not think that meaningful assurances can be given in foreign lands."

Nkomo, on arrival in London, said he would not return until he received face-to-face assurances from a Zimbabwe government minister that his life would not be threatened.

Nkomo had alleged that Mugabe sent troops to kill him and said he fled Zimbabwe because his life was in danger.

Several times the group's visit was rescheduled, only to be called off after objections from Mrs. Thatcher's government.

The British objections raised a furor in the Arab world and resulted in the cancellation of a Gulf tour by British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

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Time is not running out for settlement -- Arafat

By S. Siddiqui
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, March 13 — The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasser Arafat says time is not running out for a settlement to the Palestinian issue. "To the believer, there is nothing after blasphemy. After the occupation we do not speak about settlements here and there. The whole area is threatened by this (Israeli) occupation," Arafat told *Arab News* in an exclusive interview Sunday.

Reacting sharply to the suggestion that time is running out for a solution to the Palestinian problem in view of the stepped up settlement program being carried out by the Israeli government in the occupied Arab territories, Arafat said, "I am a historian and the historical vision says that land is an Arab one and will remain so. It has witnessed the Crusaders coming and going, the French, the British and like the others the Jews will go. That is the lesson of history," he said.

"No one can frighten me with settlements. The Israeli war machine aided with the American weaponry had besieged me for 88 days in Beirut, but got nothing. After all I left for the sake of Beirut children. So there is no

Chinese firm wins \$22m gas plant contract

TAIPEI, March 13 (CNA) — One of Taiwan's leading technical consulting firms, the CTCI Corp., has won a \$22 million contract to build a petrochemical plant in Saudi Arabia. The factory, due for completion in mid-1985, will produce 200,000 tons of ethylene glycol (EG) a year.

CTCI defeated bids by seven international companies, including one from South Korea, the main competitor. The contract, which was signed in January, has been submitted to the ministry of economic affairs for approval.

The facility will be owned by the Arabian Saudi Yanbu Petrochemical Company, a joint venture between SABIC and Mobil.

CTCI will be responsible for building the factory, for providing everything from the piping and instrument and control systems to the mechanical installations, and for putting the whole thing into operation. The firm will be assisted by the Bechtel Co., a U.S. technical consultant, in designing the plant layout and purchasing the necessary equipment and machinery.

Annual holiday travel exhibition opens today

By Jean Grant
Alkhobar Bureau

ALKHOBAR, March 13 — The annual holiday travel show opens today at the Al Gosaihi Hotel Exhibition Hall.

Thirty-six airlines, travel agents, hotels and holiday package tour groups will participate in the exhibit which allows visitors to pick and choose among the many holiday possibilities open to them. Thousands of brochures will be distributed, and thousands of questions answered about the far corners of the globe.

There will be prizes offered nightly at the show which runs daily from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. through March 17 and on Friday, March 18, from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

BRIEFS

Fahd's message to Jaber
KUWAIT (SPA) — Kuwaiti Ruler Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah has received a message from King Fahd. The message was delivered by Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Kuwait Muhammad Fahd Al-Isa Saturday.

Swedish minister's talks

RIYADH (SPA) — Swedish Health Minister Gerturud Sigurdsson has met here with Minister of Industry and Electricity and acting Health Minister Dr. Ghazi Al-Gosaibi. During the meeting, Al-Gosaibi welcomed developing cooperation between the Kingdom and the Swedish government and companies in the medical field in the form of technical consultation, training and operating some hospitals by Swedish personnel.

Ties with UAE viewed

ABU DHABI (SPA) — Saudi Arabia's

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To meet business needs Italian firm introduces personal computer

By K.S. Ramkumar
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, March 13 — Olivetti has launched its M20 personal computer, aimed at covering a large proportion of the Kingdom's needs for small computers in the world of business, science, engineering and word processing. The launching was performed by Italian Ambassador Marcellino Salime at the Hotel Al-Hamra Nova-Park here Sunday morning. The presentation of the computer under the banner "Brains and Beauty" will continue through Monday.

The M20 was launched in Europe at the Hanover Fair in April 1982 and since then Olivetti has installed 52,000 machines. "It was decided to launch the machine in the Kingdom a year later so that a full Arabic/English machine could be developed. The Arabic text has been approved by the Arabic League of Standardization (SASO)," its marketing manager, Jes Nielsen, said.

Nielsen said in an interview with *Arab News*

Kingdom's developments emphasized

RIYADH, March 13 (SPA) — Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani Sunday called on the local press media to pay more attention to the Kingdom's experience in various development sectors.

He said the press media should also highlight the Kingdom's unique and pioneering achievements in these sectors.

Saudi Arabia's experiment in the field of transportation and communications provided a unique example for the Third World countries in view of the fact that the Kingdom had been availing the latest technology and modern means of development to establish a sound economic base, he added.

Yamani said the government had paid more attention to the communications sector during the last ten years to build a modern transportation network linking even the remotest parts of the Kingdom and facilitating the flow of commodities and goods throughout the country.

The development of the network had helped a great deal in improving the living conditions of citizens and ensuring the country's development, progress and welfare, he added.

The information minister said King Fahd's concern for this sector had remained uninterrupted ever since he became a crown prince

BRAINS & BEAUTY: Italian Ambassador Marcellino Salime pressing a button to mark the launching of Olivetti's M-20 "personal computer" under the company's banner "Brains & Beauty" at the Al-Hamra Nova-Park in Jeddah Sunday morning.

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concern for this sector had remained uninterrupted ever since he became a crown prince

"Whenever there is a chance we meet."

Total wheat output hits 600,000 tons

GENEVA, March 13 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia's total wheat production reached 600,000 tons last year compared with 300,000 tons seven years ago, Agriculture Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh was quoted as saying here.

In a lecture delivered at a seminar organized by Euro-American businessmen, the minister said the Kingdom had reached a surplus in production of eggs, dairy products and vegetables.

He added that the Saudi Arabian Fishery Corporation had been set up to ensure self-sufficiency in the domestic consumption of fish.

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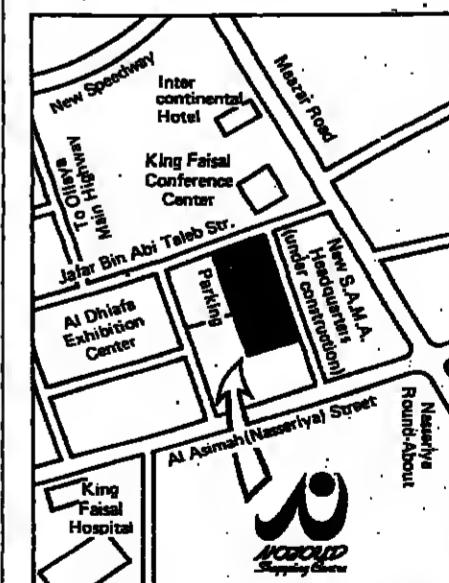
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SIDF loans to projects total SR46b

RIYADH, March 13 (SPA) — The Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF) has so far provided loans worth more than SR46 billion (nearly \$13 billion) since its establishment to various industrial projects, electricity schemes and refrigeration depots, it has been announced here.

A report submitted by the fund to Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba Al-Khalil said it provided 11 loans amounting to SR10.7 billion (nearly \$2.9 billion) to industrial ventures.

Another 50 loans amounting to SR319 million (nearly \$100 million) to set up refrigeration depots in cities and villages were also approved by the fund, it added.

Sino-Saudi panel talks open

RIYADH, March 13 (SPA) — Minister of Education Hassan Al-Sheikh has opened the fifth session of the Sino-Saudi Arabian Cultural Cooperation Committee.

Inaugurating the session Saturday, Sheikh stressed that the Kingdom was anxious to strengthen cultural and scientific cooperation with the Republic of China. He expressed the

hope that the meeting would come up with positive results and realize the desired objectives.

Later Li met with Youth Welfare Organization President Prince Faisal ibn Fahd and discussed with him means of promoting Sino-Saudi-Arabian cooperation in the cultural and sports fields.

Prayer Times

Munday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	5:06	5:08	4:39	4:26	4:50	5:20
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:30	12:31	12:02	11:49	12:13	12:43
Asr (Afternoon)	3:54	3:56	3:27	3:14	3:38	4:08
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:31	6:31	6:02	5:49	6:13	6:42
Isha (Night)	8:01	8:01	7:32	7:19	7:43	8:12

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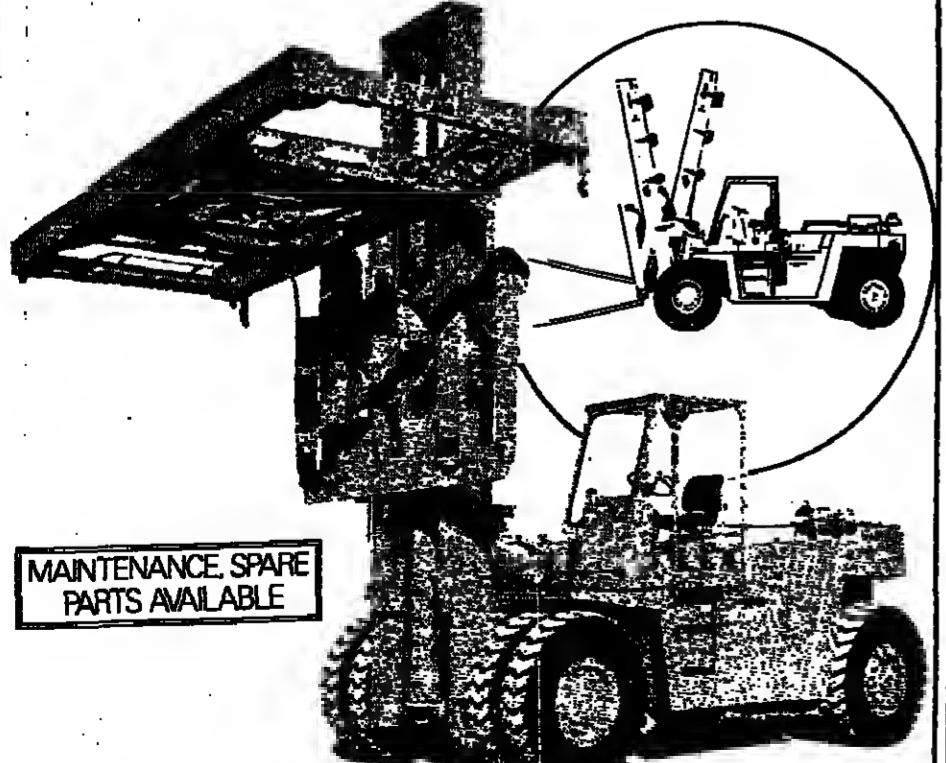
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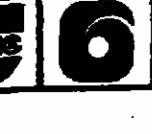
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Glittering fashion show presents 60 dresses

By K.S. Ramakrishnan
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, March 13 — The designing of women's dresses in the Kingdom can be said to have come of age with the glittering fashion show held by Mrs. Nogwa Al Alfli at the Al-Salam Meridien Hotel here Saturday night.

There were attractive dresses to suit all tastes. And Saudi Arabian women had a grandstand view of the three French and four American women modeling the choicest designs.

The dresses were mostly on the patterns in vogue in France, Germany, Italy, and of course, the Kingdom. After the display of 60 dresses, there were four "surprise" dress items designed especially for the occasion by Alfli, Alfli, who runs her own boutique said in an interview with *Arab News* that the show organized had a "Saudi touch."

What she meant was that she had the Saudi Arabian women in view when styling the

dresses on foreign patterns. Moreover, the dresses that she has been designing, she said, are in keeping with the Kingdom's Islamic tradition.

Alfli, who has been conducting her shop for the last one-and-a-half years, said she has been dealing mostly in high quality dresses, gifts, beauty aids and flower arrangements.

"In fact, I have been wanting to do the designing of dresses since my childhood. I would love cutting clothes to different shapes and sizes with a pair of scissors those days," said the Makkah-born Alfli who studied textile designing, in Cairo, giving up medicine half-way through.

Asked how successful she has been in the field, Alfli said: "Whatever success is because I prepare designs in consultation with the clients or in the alternative offer my own designs that may suit the client's appearance."

A widely traveled person that she is, Alfli said she has drawn inspiration from many



FASHION SHOW: Three of the 60 dresses which were among those that stole the limelight at the women's fashion show, organized by Mrs. Nogwa Al Alfli, at the Al-Salam Meridien Hotel in Jeddah Saturday night.

reputed textile designers and fashion experts that she keeps meeting.

Intensive studies prepared for Fourth Five-Year Plan

JEDDAH, March 13 — Saudi Arabia's Fourth Five-Year Development Plan will not be affected by any drop in oil prices, because assessments were based on five million barrels a day at between \$18 and \$20 per barrel, a senior Planning Ministry official said Sunday.

There will be no low and reasonable prices in the world except in Saudi Arabia and Canada; and these are the only two countries which are expected to dominate the market, the spokesman told *Al-Nadwa*.

The spokesman, Planning Undersecretary Hussein Sejini, said that the conclusions were

based on intensive studies being undertaken to prepare Saudi Arabia's Fourth Five-Year Development Plan. The studies take into account the external factors, in terms of exports and revenue, affecting Saudi Arabia.

Sejini said that the actual trend in Saudi Arabia was to try to find alternatives to petroleum. There were attempts to industrialize the associated gas, he added. He also said that this would have positive effects on home productivity and the diversification of revenue.

Furthermore, the price of locally manufactured goods will be reduced, as raw materials were not only available, but abundant.

The water factor is being particularly taken care of in studies for the Fourth Development plan, according to Sejini. Water, one of the most essential factors for any project, is scarce in Saudi Arabia. For this reason, the quantities of water to be used will be carefully assessed for each project when feasibility studies are done.

Maintenance and operation are also carefully under study to be incorporated in the plan documents. He said the plan will center on industrial and agricultural production and operation.

Harakan slams attack on Aqsa Mosque

MAKKAH, March 13 (SPA) — The Zionist attack on Al-Aqsa Mosque Friday with the aim of establishing a "symbolic" Jewish settlement was part of a series of Israeli malicious designs against the mosque in particular and the Muslims in general, a prominent Muslim leader has said here.

In a statement to SPA, World Muslim League (WML) Secretary-General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Harakan called on Islamic leaders and peoples to devise a collective stand to stop such attacks and warned against Israeli "massacres" against Muslims everywhere.

The League had deplored the attack through its offices in Paris, New York and Geneva as well as U.N. organizations, he added.

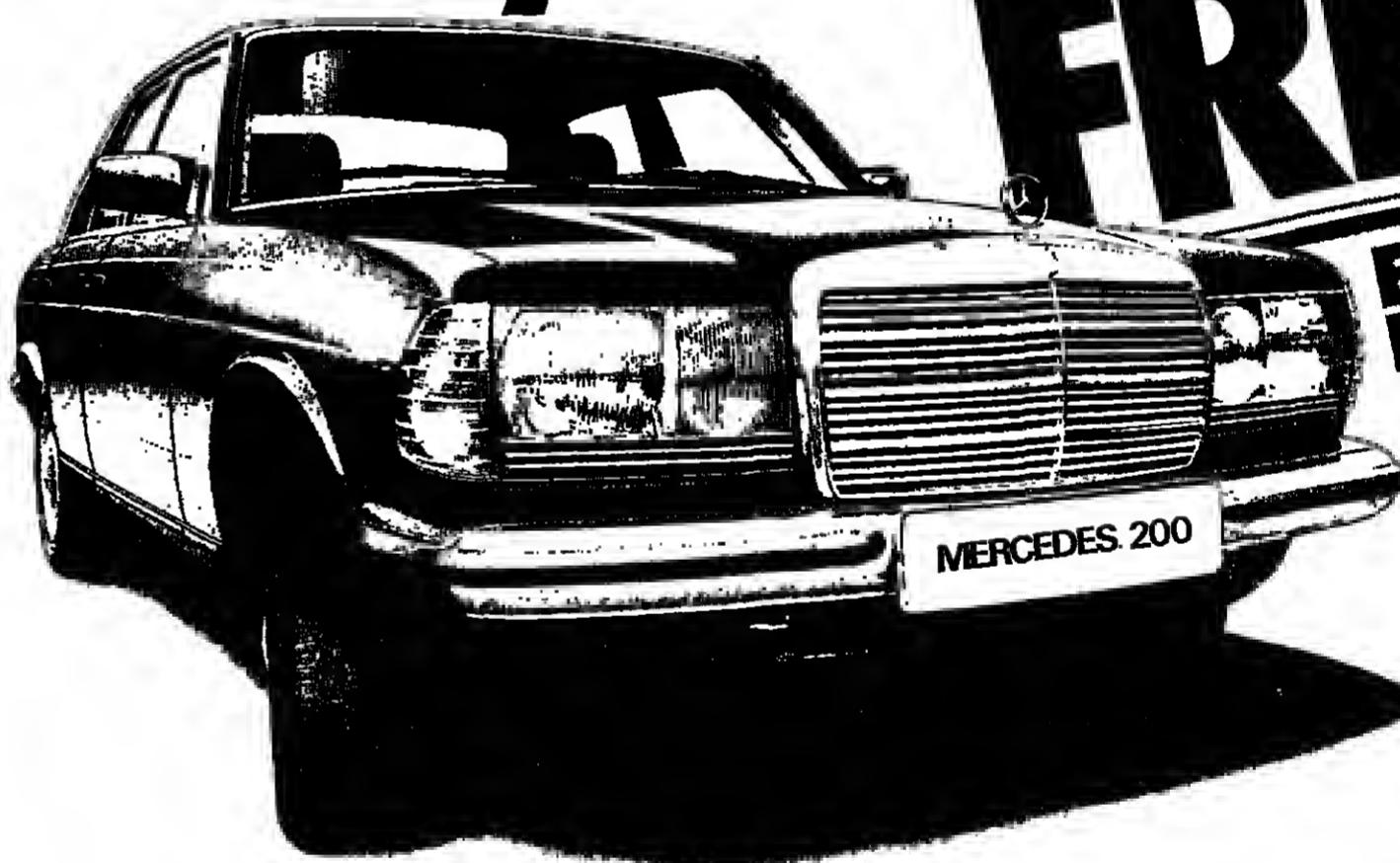
Saudia's 1981 revenues put at \$1.1 billion

RIYADH, March 13 (SPA) — Saudia's revenues have totaled about \$1.1 billion in 1981, the national airline's annual report said. The report said Saudia had received nine Boeing aircraft in 1981 out of ten requested by the airline.

Another 17 TriStar aircraft were to be delivered to Saudia during the year 1983-84, the report added. It said Saudia had recommended purchase of 11 airbuses expected to be delivered in the year 1984.

Saudia also prepared a study on its growing needs in view of opening its new international routes and increase in the number of domestic flights, the report said.

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Guatemala minister forecasts executions

GUATEMALA CITY, March 13 (AP) — Defense Minister Gen. Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores says at least 10 men here face the same punishment inflicted earlier this month on six convicted terrorists who were executed by firing squad.

"I think the band of assailants and rapists will be executed, because they deserve it," Mejia Victores said of 10 men, including seven army soldiers, remanded recently to the custody of a special tribunal.

The 10 are accused of a string of assaults on wealthy homes around capital, many of which were reportedly aggravated by abuse of the victims.

A special military tribunal hearing the case is expected to hand down a verdict within the next few days, according to Defense Ministry sources.

Guatemala executed six convicted terrorists by firing squad on March 3, three days before Pope John Paul II was to visit the country. In carrying out the executions the

government ignored a personal plea for clemency from the pontiff.

The pope went ahead with his visit here anyway, although Vatican officials said he was greatly saddened by the executions. And in one of his speeches here John Paul challenged the military government to uphold due process of law and protect human life.

Asked at a news conference here Friday if the pope's obvious displeasure over the summary executions would lead the government to be more lenient with future lawbreakers, Mejia Victores said "we're not just going to protect people with prayers."

He added that if convicted, the alleged assailants and rapists "should be shot."

Under the nationwide state of siege, people suspected of involvement with leftist guerrillas or other terrorist-related groups are tried by special tribunals and can be sentenced to death for kidnapping, murder or terrorism. Ten persons, all said to be leftists, have been executed since July 1.

With modern health problems

Frozen Eskimo family found

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, March 13 (AP) — A "frozen family" of five Inupiat Eskimos, found in an ice-bound Alaskan home about 470 years after dying, suffered some health problems that afflict modern Inupiat, a paleopathologist says.

"If nothing else, it takes the onus off us," Dr. Michael Zimmerman told the annual meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association Friday.

Zimmerman performed autopsies on two of the almost perfectly preserved bodies. The results indicate some of the Inupiat's current health problems could date back hundreds of years.

The five bodies were discovered last year on a bluff on the edge of the Arctic Ocean, near Barrow. Researchers speculate that strong winds pushed a massive pile of ice up the bank and over the sod dwelling.

One of the frozen women was in her 20s and the other was about 42, said Zimmerman, who also has examined ancient remains

found in the Aleutian Islands and mummies from Egypt.

An autopsy indicated the older woman had delivered a baby not long before she died. The child has not been found, but may be buried in a tunnel to the home, which has yet been excavated.

The lungs of both women were blackened because of smoky environment of the poorly ventilated home, Zimmerman said. The older woman had hardening of the arteries and apparently had suffered a serious infection that affected her heart when she was younger, the doctor said. She also had signs of trichinosis.

Early Inupiat might have ingested the parasitic worms by eating inadequately cooked polar bear meat, he speculated.

Both women are suffering from osteoporosis, a condition that causes fragile bones, Zimmerman said. The affliction perhaps can be attributed to the lack of sunlight during the long Arctic winter, he said.

Death sentences 'declining'

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, March 13 (AP) — Amnesty International reported that the number of executions and the number of death sentences passed in 1982 declined significantly from 1981 levels.

Lists released by the Danish chapter of the London-based human rights organization said at least 910 prisoners were executed in 42 countries and 975 death sentences passed in 60 countries last year.

The totals compared with 2,834 executions in 34 countries and 3,209 death sentences in 52 countries in 1981, Amnesty said.

The United States, the Soviet Union and China were on both lists. Most others were

Third World countries of Asia and Africa. Britain, which abolished the death penalty in 1969, was the only West European country named, on the list of countries where death sentences were passed.

The reference presumably was to a case on the Isle of Man, which is a part of Britain but has a separate government and legislature and retains capital punishment in its laws. Stephen Moore, 19, was sentenced to death on the island in December for the murder of a 17-year-old, but the sentence was commuted in London to life imprisonment. Amnesty International strongly opposes capital punishment.

Zairian envoy arrives in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 13 (AP) — Zaire's new ambassador to Belgium arrived here Saturday, almost four months after he was appointed to the post.

The delay in the arrival of Lokumba Bombo who has been widely interpreted here as a sign of irritation in Zaire at Belgian criticisms of its former African colony that became independent in 1960.

President Mobutu Sese Seko, in a report carried by the official Zairian news agency AZAP urged Belgium to refrain from meddling in the affairs of his authoritarian, one-party nation.

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Nonaligned movement said battered but not broken

NEW DELHI, March 13 (AP) — Shaken by seemingly irreconcilable internal dissensions, the nonaligned movement survived its scrumious seventh summit meeting battered but not broken.

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took over the chairmanship from Cuba's Fidel Castro and tried to steer the 101-nation movement into a more balanced course between the Soviet Union and the United States.

In innumerable private meetings with rival Third World statesmen, Mrs. Gandhi sought to reconcile conflicting views and revive the coherence that the movement risked losing under Castro's three-and-a-half-year leadership.

In the backstage bargaining, however, Mrs. Gandhi was forced to make concessions to the "revolutionary" hard-liners that left the movement even further to the left on many issues than it had been under Castro.

The nonaligned movement is not an organization and has no permanent secretariat. Its policies are achieved by consensus at summits every three years, never by vote, thus giving even the smallest group of dissenters a veto over all decisions. But a consensus, once it is established, tends to freeze the Third World's posture in the United Nations and elsewhere for years.

The tasks set for Mrs. Gandhi's three-year chairmanship are emphatically "anti-imperialist," anti-Western — and particularly anti-Israeli and anti-apartheid. A 55-page political declaration adopted by the summit devoted 4,000 words to a denunciation of Israeli genocide and occupation of Arab territories, repeatedly expressing sharp criticism of the United States for its support to the Jewish state.

The United States also was criticized for its support for rightist regimes in Central America and its backing of South Africa in delaying independence for Southwest Africa, otherwise known as Namibia, with the demand for prior withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Despite efforts by moderate nonaligned countries to block it, the summit approved a North Korean demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops — implicitly American troops

— from South Korea.

The summit reiterated an earlier demand for "withdrawal of foreign troops" from Afghanistan — without mentioning the Soviet Union. Alongside about 20 references to the United States in the long document, the only reference to the Soviet Union was an appeal to join the United States to negotiate the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean.

The summit backed Argentina's claim to the Falkland Islands and expressed "grave concern" over British military activity in the South Atlantic.

But there was long and often bitter confrontation between moderate and hard-line groups over the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, the Iran-Iraq War and the Iranian effort to prevent the next nonaligned summit in 1986 being held in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad. The conflicts showed that the movement is deeply split along ideological lines despite Mrs. Gandhi's praise for its "display of unity."

Cambodia and the site of the eighth summit were the most intractable issues. No agreement was reached, and the summit left both issues unresolved.

Iran tried to block a summit call for a ceasefire in its war with Iraq and to reverse an earlier decision to award the 1986 summit to Baghdad. The summit agreed, after all-night wrangling in committee rooms, to appeal for "an immediate end to the war," but dropped all mention of a ceasefire. The decision on the next summit was postponed to 1985.

Throughout the sharply worded debates over the Gulf war, Iran had the full support of Libya, Syria and North Korea.

Grenada's militant leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop proposed that the world's developing countries refuse to repay their loans to Western banks — estimated at more than \$600 billion — if the West refused to revise the world's financial and monetary system to favor the Third World. Bishop called it the "bankruptcy weapon."

To defeat this and similar divisive views by hard-liners on economic matters, Mrs. Gandhi and the moderates were forced to make concessions on the political front.

Madagascar's Marxist President Didier Ratsiraka was one of the few who criticized the Soviet bloc for not giving enough aid to the Third World.

Klaus Barbie denies involvement in torture and murder

LYON, France, March 13 (AP) — Former Nazi Gestapo chief Klaus Barbie has denied any involvement in torture, murder and the deportation of Jews and World War II resistance fighters to concentration camps, according to purported excerpts of a prison interview published Saturday.

Le Progrès de Lyon, generally viewed as a responsible newspaper, published portions of what it said were a Feb. 24 interview of Barbie by local investigating magistrate Christian Riss.

State prosecutor Jean Bertheuil issued a statement later Saturday saying none of the quotes attributed to Barbie had been fur-

nished to the newspaper by Riss or any other court official. He did not deny the story's authenticity.

"I never had anything to do with the deportation of Jews to Germany," *Le Progrès* quoted Barbie as saying. "My specific functions were the struggle against the resistance."

Barbie, known here as the "butcher of Lyon," served as Nazi security police chief in this southern French city from 1942 to 1944. He was extradited from Bolivia early last month and jailed here pending trial for crimes against humanity.

"I did not know what was going on in the

concentration camps," he was quoted as saying. "You know that many people (inmates) came back from them. Personally, I had nothing to do with the deportation of Jews to Germany. There were two or three officers in the SD (security branch) responsible for that question."

"It is certainly possible that I myself interrogated people," *Le Progrès* said Barbie told Riss. "But that was my job because it concerned important members of the resistance. I don't remember personally having tortured the prisoners."

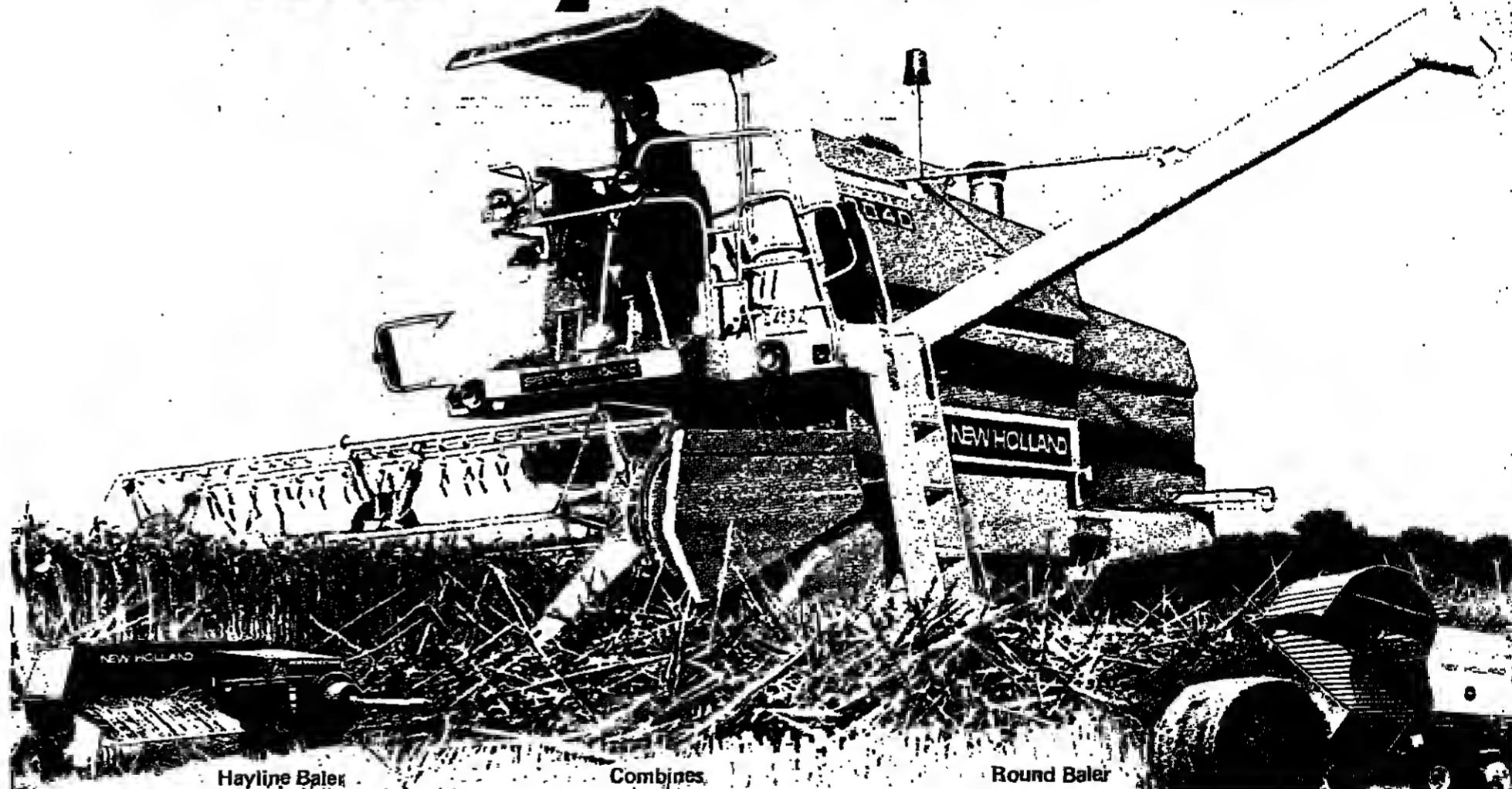
Barbie was tried twice in absentia by post-war French military tribunals and sentenced

to death. Among the charges was that he personally tortured and then murdered French resistance leader Jean Moulin, who was elevated to national martyrdom following the liberation and the collapse of the Nazi-collaborationist Vichy government.

Barbie, who fled to Bolivia in 1951, cannot be sentenced on the basis of those convictions because of a 20-year statute of limitations. A new case against him is being developed.

To date, he has been charged with the illegal arrest, torture and murder of 294 persons and the arrest and deportation of another 650 persons, half of them Jews, to the German concentration camps.

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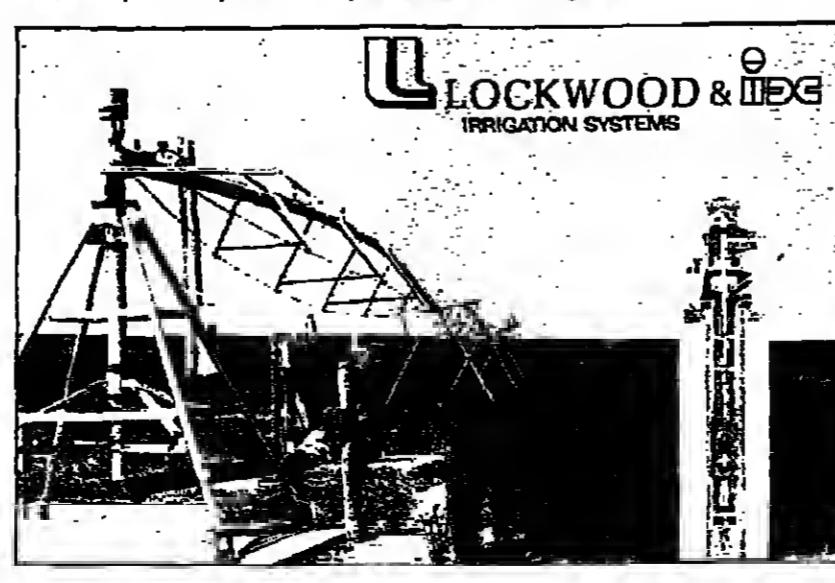
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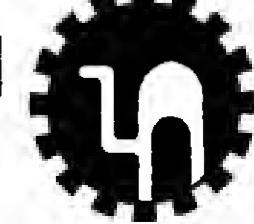


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With the redrawing of political map

Tories scramble for safe seats

LONDON, March 13 (R) — Prominent and long-standing members of Britain's governing Conservative Party have suddenly found themselves caught up in a scramble for political survival.

Disputes over the selection of Conservative candidates to contest the next general election, widely forecast for this year, have taken on all the bitterness of feuding more usually associated with the opposition Labor Party.

The Conservatives, the party of Prime Ministers Peel and Disraeli in the last century, Churchill and now Margaret Thatcher in this one, do not usually allow their rows to become unseemly public embarrassments.

Sikhs draw action plan

NEW DELHI, March 13, (AFP) — Nearly 10,000 Sikhs are expected to pledge to make the "supreme sacrifice" for their party to push their demands for greater autonomy and religious rights in the northwest state of Punjab, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

A program was announced by Harchand Singh Longowal, chairman of the Sikh Akali Dal (party) in Amritsar following a closed-door meeting of party leaders. He said the program would start on March 24 with public meetings and a wall poster campaign to force members of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party to resign from the state legislature where they hold 65 of the 117 seats.

The second phase would involve blocking traffic on national highways in Punjab. The

China bans burial of the dead

AMOY, China, March 13 (R) — The southern Chinese port town of Amoy has banned the burial of the dead and warned that corpses interred after April 1 will be dug up and cremated at the cost of the deceased's family. An official notice pasted on walls in Amoy said the ban was part of the city's plan to promote "Socialist civilization".

"Corpses privately buried will be dug up again by the municipal funeral management committee and cremated," the proclamation said. "The fee for the exhumation and cremation will be paid by the family of the deceased." Those who refused to pay up would have the money deducted from their salaries, it added.

Mao Tse-tung made cremation compulsory in urban areas after he came to power in 1949, but since his death six years ago traditional burials have again become common in some regions. The notice said another reason for the ban was the need to foster a good impression among foreigners visiting Amoy as it opens its doors again to the outside world.

Bogota policy rejected

BOGOTA, March 13 (AFP) — The "Underground organization 'Death to Kidnappers' (MAS) rejected the government's policy of seeking peace with Colombia's leftist guerrillas. The MAS claims to have "executed" 200 leftists since it was formed in December 1981.

A MAS communique sent to a radio station here Saturday complained that Colombia's conservative President Belisario Betancur did not want to see the facts about keeping public order.

The statement said the MAS was "the city dwellers' response ... to armed robbers, who, protected by the amnesty, have gradually come out of jails to combat their liberators." A prosecutor investigating the MAS charged last Feb. 19 that at least 59 regular army men belonged to it. That accusation roused angry demands by high-ranking military officers.

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But allegations of "fixing" and old scores being settled are being bandied about and ministers, among others, are rushing around the country trying to find a safe House of Commons seat.

The main reason for the uproar is the change, at the next election, to 650 seats in parliament from the present 635. The political map of Britain has literally been redrawn by a boundaries commission whose aim was to make electoral constituencies conform to a uniform size.

This means that parts of some constituencies will be merged with their neighbors, some will be split and new ones created, and others will disappear altogether.

Brittan, a 43-year-old barrister (advocate) whose cabinet responsibility embraces all government spending, and Bruce-Gardyne, a former diplomat aged 52, have been forced to join hundreds of other applicants and submit themselves to secret selection boards comprising rank-and-file party members. Brittan is reported to have been passed over by some constituencies already and both he and Bruce-Gardyne are being challenged by British Conservatives in the European Parliament.

The rush for a safe new political home has been described in the *Daily Telegraph*, whose columns are usually an accurate barometer of Conservative thinking, as a "travelling circus" of members of parliament.

Perhaps more embarrassing for the Conservatives are the allegations of Sir Anthony Meyer, member for the North Wales district of West Flintshire since 1970. On the new electoral map, West Flintshire will be no more. Sir Anthony, 62, has been West Flintshire's member of parliament since 1970 but now finds himself left out in the cold.

His application to stand as Conservative candidate in a new Welsh seat was turned down in favor of Beata Brookes, a sitting member of the European Assembly in Strasbourg.

Sir Anthony believes it is no coincidence that he was one of the few Conservatives in parliament who opposed Prime Minister Thatcher's conduct of last year's war with Argentina over the disputed Falkland Islands. His liberal views on economic matters have also annoyed the party hierarchy and are reported to have been a factor in his failure to get the seat.

Sir Anthony was aggrieved and visibly distressed by his treatment and protested bitterly in parliament to the secretary of state for Wales, Nicholas Edwards, that there were "carefully orchestrated maneuvers designed to remove me from my seat."

Both Sir Anthony and Geraint Morgan, another Conservative defeated by Miss Brookes, have asked party chairman Cecil Parkinson to order an independent inquiry into the affair.

"There are a lot of very embarrassed people about right now," one unidentified party member was quoted as saying in the *Guardian* newspaper. "The Conservative Party does not do things like this, rowing in public."

Two of the other criminals were executed for rape. A third was executed for murder and the fourth for robbing several government officials by disguising himself as a doctor and rendering his victims unconscious while pretending to treat them for ailments.

The official Chinese press has reported at least a dozen executions this year for a variety of crimes including murder, rape and embezzlement. But many more are believed to have taken place without being reported.

Agca praises pope

ANKARA, March 13 (R) — The Turkish newspaper *Burriyet* Sunday reproduced a letter from Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who shot Pope John Paul, in which the gunman expressed his regret and praised the pontiff for his "great humanity." The reproduction showed a neat, handwritten letter, dated Feb. 21, 1983. It was addressed to reporter Celatin Cetin.

In the letter, Agca, now serving life imprisonment in Rome for the shooting on May 13, 1981, said if he was allowed to speak publicly he would "explain the tragedy of terrorism and being a terrorist."

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After Marshall skittles Indians

Gomes, Lloyd steer Windies off tight spot

PORTE OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 13 (AP) — Captain Clive Lloyd and Larry Gomes overcame a poor start, in which the first three wickets fell for one run, to seize the initiative for the West Indies by the end of the second day of the second cricket Test match against India here Saturday.

Lloyd joined Gomes in their left-handed partnership after India's opening bowlers had dismissed Desmond Haynes, Vivian Richards and Gordon Greenidge with only one run on the board in reply to India's modest first innings total of 175.

After a careful start, Lloyd took the attack to the bowlers while Gomes lent him steady support in an unbroken partnership worth 103 for the third-wicket with the West Indies 104 for three — only 71 behind with seven wickets standing.

A dropped catch by wicketkeeper Syed Kirmani off off-spinner Venkateshavanan allowed Gomes to escape when he was 21. The total was then 64 for three and it was a critical mistake by the Indian vice-captain. By the close, Lloyd had hit a six and six fours in an unbeaten 63, while Gomes was on 38 with six fours.

India, resuming at 44 for three, batted through the first session before lunch without losing a wicket as Mohinder Amarnath and Ravi Shastri defied the West Indies bowlers to go into the interval at 118 for three.

Their fourth-wicket partnership, begun when overnight batsman Yashpal Sharma was unable to continue because of a slight concussion caused by a blow on the helmet while batting on Friday, was worth 87 before Amarnath was dismissed for a courageous 58.

Fast bowlers Andy Roberts and Malcolm Marshall then sliced through the rest of the Indian batting, the last seven wickets totalling for 44 runs. Marshall finished the innings with five wickets, including that of Shastri (42), for 37 runs — the best figures of his Test career — and the West Indies were left two hours 20 minutes batting until the close of

play. The quick fall of the first three wickets left a crowd of 12,000 stunned before Lloyd and Gomes restored the balance in the home team's favor. Haynes was caught by Kirmani off Sandhu in the third ball of the second over. Richards was taken by Kirmani down the legside off Kapil Dev in the third and Greenidge was bowled by Sandhu in the fourth to leave the West Indies innings in ruins.

Lloyd, with robust tactics, and Gomes, less powerful in his strokeplay, rebuilt the innings, although Gomes was lucky to be dropped by Kirmani.

Score -board

INDIA (1st innings):	
S. Gavaskar c Dujon b Holding	1
A. Gaekwad run out	0
M. Amarnath c Lloyd b Roberts	58
D. Venkatesh c Holding b Marshall	1
Y. Sharma not out	11
R. Shastri c Gomes b Marshall	42
Kapil Dev c Haynes b Marshall	13
Ravi Shastri c Richards b Marshall	7
S. Kirmani c Marshall b Roberts	11
V. Venkatesh c Richards b Roberts	1
Maninder Singh c Dujon b Marshall	1
Extras:	1
Total:	175
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-5, 3-28, 4-131, 5-146, 6-147, 7-164, 8-166, 9-171.	

INDIA (2nd innings):	
S. Gavaskar c Dujon b Holding	1
A. Gaekwad run out	0
M. Amarnath c Lloyd b Roberts	58
D. Venkatesh c Holding b Marshall	1
Y. Sharma not out	11
R. Shastri c Gomes b Marshall	42
Kapil Dev c Haynes b Marshall	13
Ravi Shastri c Richards b Marshall	7
S. Kirmani c Marshall b Roberts	11
V. Venkatesh c Richards b Roberts	1
Maninder Singh c Dujon b Marshall	1
Extras:	1
Total: (for 3 wkt)	104
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-1, 3-1.	
BOWLING: Holding 13-2-24-1; Roberts 22-5-72-3; Marshall 19.1-6-37-5; Gomes 10-5-17-0; Gomes 2-1-2-0.	
WEST INDIES (1st innings):	
G. Greenidge b Sandhu	0
D. Haynes c Kirmani b Sandhu	1
V. Richards c Kirmani b Kapil Dev	1
L. Gomes batting	38
C. Lloyd batting	63
Extras:	2
Total: (for 3 wkt)	104
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-1, 3-1.	
BOWLING: Kapil Dev 10-3-39-1; Sandhu 9-140-2; Venkatesh 6-3-13-0; Shastri 3-0-5-0; Maninder 2-0-5-0.	



Shastri... puts up stiff resistance

Deadly spell by John

WELLINGTON, March 13 (AFP) — Sri Lanka, after dismissing New Zealand cheaply in the first innings, were themselves in trouble when they lost three wickets for just 26 runs in their second innings on the third day of the second cricket Test here Sunday.

The only bright spot was a brisk 40 by Lance Cairns and John Wright, who sustained a broken nose early, returning to complete his 1,000 runs in Tests. Sri Lanka's best bowler was seamer Vinodan John, who took five for 60.

Hadlee, New Zealand's strike bowler, was at the thorn in Sri Lankan flesh. He snapped up two wickets in consecutive balls to leave Sri Lanka facing another stiff task of salvaging the innings.

As big names flop

Nicolette in driver's seat

ORLANDO, Florida, March 13 (AP) — While golf's more glamorous names fired and fell back, longshot Mike Nicolette put together a windblown 71 and stretched his lead to an impressive six strokes Saturday in the third round of the \$350,000 Bay Hill Classic.

Nicolette completed 54 holes at 209, four under regulation figures. He led the first round by two shots, the second by three and now, the third by six — by two shots the biggest third-round margin of the season.

And he left some of the world's finest players, sowing in frustration, far in his wake. "The thing about it," said Australian Greg Norman, "is that nobody put any heat on him. He just played along, conservative-type golf and didn't have to do anything cute or smart to try to shoot a low number."

Norman, winner of the Australian Masters and the Hong Kong Open in his last two

starts, shared second at 215 with Spain's Seve Ballesteros. "Six shots, that's a lot of ground to make up," said Norman, who put a ball in the water and made double bogey on the 17th hole. He had a third-round 72, one over par.

Ballesteros bogeyed two of the last three holes for a round of par 71. D.A. Weibring was next in line, one stroke behind at 70-216.

Jack Nicklaus, who also missed the green and bogeyed that extremely difficult 17th, once got to within six strokes of the lead but, with 73, finished the day eight shots back at 217. He was tied with Bill Rogers, Larry Nelson and rookie Donnie Hammond. Rogers had a 72, Nelson 74 and Hammond 75.

Tom Watson, the current British and U.S. Open champion, had a 74 in the winds that remained brisk and gusty but were much less severe than the gale-force blasts that raked the course Thursday and Friday. He was at 219.

PGA champion Ray Floyd also had a 74 and, at 219, was 10 shots back going into the final round of the chase for the \$63,000 first prize — more than Nicolette has won in his entire career. "I'm loving it," Nicolette said.

Frost, Sidek in Swedish final

MALMO, Sweden, March 13 (AP) — Defending champion Misbum Sidek of Malaysia prevented an all-Danish men's singles final in the Swedish Open Badminton Championships by outlasting Steen Fladberg in Saturday's semifinal action.

Sidek rallied to win 10-15, 15-1, 15-8 and will face all-England champion Morten Hansen Frost in Sunday's title match. Frost earlier, whipped Ong Beng Teong of Malaysia 15-1.

Hansen has been impressive so far in the tournament. He has not lost a game in his four matches.

Helen Troke and Jane Webster won through to the women's singles final. Troke beat fellow-countrywoman Karen Beckman 11-5, 11-3 and Webster came from behind to defeat Ami Ghia of India 9-12, 11-3, 11-5.

Swede Thomas Kihlstrom put himself in line for a double. He first partnered compatriot Stefan Karlsson to outplay the Malaysian combination of Ong Beng Teong and So Goan Choo 15-10, 15-3 to enter the men's

British pair corners the limelight

HELSINKI, Finland, March 13 (AP) — Britain's Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean brought new dimensions to ice dancing Saturday and ran away with their third straight world titles.

They brought the World Figure Skating Championships to a spectacular finale with their new routine "barnum," in which they evoke the spirit of the circus on ice.

The battle for second place was one of the closest in world championships history. By a mere fraction of a mark, the judges gave the silver medals to Natalia Beshtemanova and Andrey Bubin of the Soviet Union, and America's Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert had to be content with the bronzes.

It's McKinney again

VAIL, Colorado, March 13 (AP) — Tamara McKinney of the United States won her third women's Alpine Skiing World Cup race of the week when she dashed to victory in the Giant Slalom here.

McKinney's time of 2:23:43 was 62 hundredths faster than compatriot Cindy Nelson in second place. Erika Hess of Switzerland was third.

McKinney's victory proved that she is currently almost unbeatable in the giant slalom specialty. The new win increased her lead in the overall World Cup, leaving Hess further behind.

The Swiss skier can theoretically snatch the trophy from McKinney, but to do so she must win the last two races of the season, a special slalom and giant slalom in Japan.

doubles final, and later combined with England's Nora Perry, who also made two doubles finals, to enter the mixed event's final. They beat the Swedish team of Claes Nodin and Anette Borjesson 15-7, 15-9.

Kihlstrom and Karlsson now take on Fladberg and Jesper Helledie, both from Denmark, who beat the Swedish pair of Torbjorn Peterson and Lars Wengberg 15-7, 6-15, 15-5. And in the mixed event, Kihlstrom and Perry face Dipak Taylor and Barbara Sutton of England. The English team defeated Jan Eric Antonsson (Sweden) and Sally Podger (England) 15-6, 15-9.

The women's doubles saw the England combine of Perry and Jane Webster squaring up against the Japanese pair of Shigemi Kawamura and Sumiko Kitada. While Perry-Webster ousted Dorte Kjaer (Denmark) and Joke Van Beusekom (Holland) 15-1, 15-1, the Kawamura-Kitada pair blasted the English pair of Karen Beckman and Barbara Sutton 15-10, 15-6.

British pair corners the limelight

It was a disappointing end for the Americans, who had the two singles champions, Scott Hamilton and Rosalyn Sumners, but also their share of bad luck.

While Torvill and Dean had spent months perfecting their barnum routine, Blumberg and Seibert stuck to the same program as last year, based on the dancing of Hollywood stars Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire.

Blumberg said: "We don't believe there is anyone else in the world who could do this Rogers and Astaire program as well as we do it. We were disappointed not to be second, but we enjoyed our performance. We don't have any complaints about the marking."

England triumphs

ARDROSSAVK, Scotland, March 13 (AP) — England won the British Isles Indoor Bowls title by beating defending champions Scotland 125-89 in a one-sided contest here Friday.

The Scots surrendered their championship with little resistance and had to be content with second place.

Ireland, on the strength of a 130-89 win over Wales earlier in the day, finished third, while Wales picked up the "wooden spoon" following three defeats.

It was a case of revenge for England, who lost 109-130 to Scotland twelve months ago at Teeside. This victory enabled them to draw level with the Scots in the series at eighteen wins apiece.

yah news Sports

In battle of best NHL teams

Kruehelnyski's goals clip Flyers' wings

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP) — Rookie Mike Kruehelnyski scored twice Saturday to lead the Boston Bruins to a 5-2 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers in a battle between the National Hockey League's two best teams.

Elsewhere in NHL, Mike Bossy scored his 49th and 50th goals of the season to spark the New York Islanders to a 6-2 victory over the Washington Capitals in battle for second place in the Patrick Division.

Rick Vaive began Toronto's comeback from an early 2-0 deficit with his 45th goal of the season and the Maple Leafs beat the Chicago Black Hawks 4-2 to strengthen their drive for a playoff berth.

Pat Bouteine and Bob Sheldon scored short-handed goals 51 seconds apart in the first period as Pittsburgh crushed Hartford 7-2.

Ron Duguay sparked the Rangers with a goal and an assist and Glen Hanlon made 28 saves as New York snapped a five-game losing streak with a 4-1 decision over the Calgary Flames.

Michel Goulet scored his 52nd goal of the year and added an assist to spark the Quebec Nordiques to a 6-3 victory over the Minnesota North Stars.

Jorgen Pettersson scored his third short-handed goal of the season midway through the second period and misdirected a pass into the net with 8:52 remaining, lifting the St.

Louis Blues to a 2-1 victory over the Detroit Red Wings.

Jeff Larmer and Steve Tambellini each scored twice as the New Jersey Devils stunned the Montreal Canadiens by defeating them 7-3.

Darcy Rota scored three goals and Doug Fairhurst added two power-play tallies as the Vancouver Canucks established a team record with their fifth straight victory in an 8-3 thrashing of the Buffalo Sabres.

Mwale floors Wasaja to retain title

LUSAKA, March 13 (Agencies) — Commonwealth and African light heavyweight champion Lottie Mwale of Zambia Saturday retained his African crown when he stopped challenger Mustafa Wasaja in the third of their scheduled 12 round contest here.

The champion started the fight in a businesslike manner. He floored the Ugandan — who is based in Denmark — three times in the third round before the referee stopped the fight after two and a half minutes.

Mwale's punches were constantly effective and the challenger posed no real threat.

Wasaja came on strongly in the second round with punches that seemed to annoy the champion, and Mwale retaliated furiously.

He almost knocked out the Ugandan just before the bell.

On the restart the referee consulted the

Meanwhile, in a Group "C" match of the World Ice Hockey Championship, Hungary beat France 3-1.

The Netherlands beat North Korea 11-1 in another match.

A scuffle broke out about a minute and a half from the end of ordinary time between Klooster of the Netherlands and Choi Yong Gie of North Korea. Both men were sent off and are automatically suspended from their team's next match.

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Claiming Brazilian Grand Prix in style

Piquet begins with a big bang

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 13 (AFP) — Nelson Piquet of Brazil won the Brazilian Grand Prix, the first event of the 1983 Formula One season, for the Brabham team here.

World champion Keke Rosberg of Finland was second in his Saudia-Williams, and Niki Lauda of Austria third for McLaren.

Temperatures soared to 40 degrees centigrade (100 f) as drivers lined up their cars for the start of the race. This could have been bad news for the turbo-assisted cars, less suited for hot weather than the cars with the more solid atmospheric engines.

First surprise of the day was the announcement that not only Brabham but also Saudia-Williams were to attempt a dangerous refuelling operation halfway through the 63 lap event. However, only the Saudia-Williams of world champion Keke Rosberg of Finland was chosen for the experiment, and the team's other driver, Frenchman Jacques Lafitte, set off with a full tank.

It was a bad day for Italian drivers. Alfa Romeo's Andrea de Cesaris did not even make the start after being disqualified Saturday for refusing to drive onto the weighbridge. His compatriot Elio de Angelis had to use the reserve Renault after the engine blew in his own. While Elio de Angelis' Lotus Renault had trouble on the warm up lap, Michele Alboreto was slow getting his Tyrrell off the starting grid. There were no such prob-

lems on the front of the grid from where the three cars with half-filled petrol tanks surged ahead of the rest.

Brazilian Nelson Piquet went ahead of Rosberg on the seventh lap and looked set to remain there, to the delight of the crowd. The Finn nestled in behind him as they both concentrated on making up enough time for the

refuelling scheme could pay off for the first time, after several unsuccessful attempts by Brabham last year.

Meanwhile, Patrese began to have trouble with his car and had to slow down. Spectators switched their attention to John Watson, veteran of well over 100 Grand Prix, who was rising through the pack dramatically in his atmospheric-engined McLaren. On the 17th lap the Northern Irishman grabbed third place from Prost in a daring move which must have dispelled the team bosses' doubts about signing him on for another year.

Rosberg's pit stop nearly turned to horror when flames shot from his motor and he dived out of the cockpit. The flames were smothered and the 'Flying Finn' was able to restart, but he had lost more than a lap and with only half the race remaining he was in ninth place.

At the 30th lap Piquet was leading Watson, Prost and Ferrari driver Patrick Tambay of France. Watson soon began to have troubles of his own but fellow-McLaren driver Niki Lauda of Austria decided it was his turn to attack and rose to third place a few laps later.

Piquet went in for refuelling on the 40th lap and everything went perfectly. After just 16 seconds he was away from the pits again, still in the lead. But it was Rosberg, who provided the drama of the final laps with an impressive display of driving which took him back up to second place.

Piquet... streaks away from seventh lap refuelling stop, timed by Saudia-Williams staff Saturday at 24 seconds.

On the tenth lap the Brazilian led Rosberg by five seconds, with Brabham teammate Riccardo Patrese of Italy another six seconds back. Then there was a 23-second gap before Alain Prost of France passed the pits in his Renault turbo. It began to look as if the

McNamara stuns Lendl for Belgian Open

BRUSSELS, March 13 (Agencies) — Peter McNamara of Australia beat Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia 6-4, 4-6, 7-6 in the final of the Belgian Grand Prix Indoor Tennis Championship here Sunday.

Earlier Ivan Lendl had beaten Mats Wilander 7-6, 7-6 in a hard-fought semifinal to go up against Australia's Peter McNamara, who beat Vitas Gerulaitis of the U.S. 6-2, 7-6 (11-9) in the other semifinal clash.

Lendl's victory did not come easily. His 18-year-old Swedish opponent, seeded fourth, led 3-1, 4-2 in the first and 5-3 in the second set but Lendl evened the score at 5-5 twice. The two-set match lasted nearly two-and-a-half hours at the Forest National Indoor Stadium.

Lendl, 22, slammed six aces against only two for Wilander, who failed at crucial moments. He led 3-1 in the second set, which was whittled to 3-2 when he lost service by double-faulting, and let Lendl pull even at 3-3.

In semifinal doubles action, the Swiss-Hungarian team of Heinz Guenthardt and Balazs Taroczy defeated the U.S.-Swiss combination of Zoltan Kubarszky and Max Guenthardt 6-3, 6-4. They meet the Swedish pair of Wilander and Hans Simonson, who beat the U.S. team of Steve Denton and Kevin Curran 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

Gerulaitis, ranked sixth in world standings, lost against the 6-ft, 1-inch (1.85-meter) Australian despite six aces against none for 10th-ranked McNamara. The American had a disappointing start. He lost his service in the second, fourth and eighth games of the first set and often missed at crucial points at the net.

Playing before only 1,500 spectators, both players lost their opening services in the second set. Gerulaitis, 28, lost it again in the eighth, double-faulting twice at 30-30 giving McNamara a 5-4 lead and a chance at an early victory.

But the Australian blew it. He double-faulted twice into 0-30, managed to come back to 15-40 but lost his service to the 1982 Belgian Open winner. In a sea-saw, tiebreak action Gerulaitis evened the score at 2-2, 4-4,

American won every game. The 27-year-old Saviano broke Visser in the eighth game of the final set to take a 5-3 lead and then served out the set to win the match.

Hooper, the tournament's No. 3 seed and ranked 41st in the world, simply outplayed the 31-year-old Fibak, who said later he was bothered by a nagging muscle pull in his playing arm.

Chris, Martina in final

Meanwhile in the women's circuit, top-seeded Martina Navratilova and second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd advanced to the final of the Virginia Slims of Dallas tournament.

Navratilova, the world's top-ranked player, blew by unseeded Bettina Bunge 6-2, 6-1, while Lloyd outlasted third seed Pam Shriver 7-6 (10-8) 6-7 (10-8), 6-2 in a marathon tussle for the right to compete for the \$30,000 top prize in Sunday's final.

English Soccer standings

ENGLISH DIVISION ONE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PM
Newcastle	37	10	14	7	49	37	44
Liverpool	30	11	11	8	46	40	44
Watford	30	17	4	9	55	34	35
Man. United	29	14	9	6	39	23	31
Nottingham Forest	30	14	7	9	42	37	49
Aston Villa	30	15	3	12	45	39	48
West Bromwich	31	11	11	9	42	37	44
Coventry	30	12	7	11	40	39	43
Southampton	30	12	7	11	40	42	43
Spurs	30	11	8	11	40	42	41
West Ham	30	11	8	11	46	36	31
Tottenham	29	13	7	14	45	45	41
Stoke	30	12	7	13	41	47	41
Not. County	32	12	4	13	45	57	40
Sunderland	30	10	9	11	36	44	39
Arsenal	28	10	8	10	34	34	38
Man. City	32	10	8	14	40	54	38
Swansea	31	8	7	16	40	47	31
Luton	29	7	10	12	48	47	31
Norwich	29	8	6	15	31	48	30
Brighton	30	7	7	16	28	63	28
Birmingham	28	5	12	11	24	39	27
DIVISION TWO							
Wolverhampton	31	18	7	6	56	33	61
Q.F. Rangers	30	18	5	7	52	26	59
Fulham	30	16	7	7	51	35	55
Leicester	30	14	4	12	51	33	46

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION

Aberdeen	26	19	4	3	56	18	42
Celtic	25	19	3	3	67	27	41
Dundee United	26	16	7	3	63	24	39
Rangers	26	7	11	8	36	24	35
Dundee	27	7	8	12	35	43	22
St. Mirren	26	6	10	9	29	38	22
Hibernian	26	5	12	9	22	32	22
Motherwell	27	9	3	15	31	55	21
Morton	26	4	8	14	24	51	16
Kilmarnock	27	2	8	17	20	65	12

DIVISION THREE

McNamara... streaks away from seventh lap refuelling stop, timed by Saudia-Williams staff Saturday at 24 seconds.

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ROCKED & ROLLED: Canadian Pierre Courteau is seen rolling in the dirt after being rocked by his bucking machine in the Daytona Supercross race Saturday. Courteau had earlier been the last to put him in the path of motorcyclist Jeffery Wismer, who showed remarkable skill in avoiding the prostrate Courteau.

European round-up

Maradona's return fails to spur Barcelona

BARCELONA, Spain, March 13 (R) — Argentine World Cup soccer star Diego Maradona returned to Barcelona Saturday night but even his genius was not enough to provide a win for the Spanish club in their first match under the rule of Cesar Luis Menotti.

The \$8.8 million player, out of the side for three months because of hepatitis, brilliantly laid on a goal after just three minutes but Barcelona could manage only a 1-1 draw against Real Betis.

Maradona received a long pass from West German international Bernd Schuster outside the penalty area, dribbled past two defenders and left Francisco Carrasco the easy task of beating helpless goalkeeper Esmaola. But Francisco Parra equalized for Betis with a powerful shot in the 25th minute to dent Barcelona's faltering challenge for their first league title since 1974.

Barcelona, showing the strains caused by the sacking of West Germany coach Udo Lattek, lost direction after the interval in the absence of Schuster, who had been injured in a rough tackle midway through the first half. Maradona looked tired after his long convalescence but showed occasional sparks of genius. But the team looked confused and their desperate efforts to score were well checked by the tight Betis defense.

Menotti, who guided Argentina to victory in the 1978 World Cup final, said afterward: "I'll have to find out why they play with such urgency and insist on attacking down the center when there are good wingers. They seem to think a straight line is the shortest

way to the goal. "Barcelona have to calm down, but we're not giving up and we still can win the championship."

Easy for Hamburg

Hamburg's bid to retain the West German Soccer Championship continued unabated Saturday when they handed out a convincing 3-0 thrashing to Eintracht Frankfurt.

Strikers Juergen Mileski, who scored twice, and Horst Hrubesch did the damage to keep the champions two points clear of Bayern Munich and Borussia Dortmund, second and third respectively.

Hamburg can look ahead to their European Cup quarterfinal return leg against Soviet side Dynamo Kiev next week having won the first leg 3-0. But Bayern face a much sterner test when they travel to Scotland's Aberdeen for their Cup Winners' Cup quarterfinal second leg after drawing 0-0 in

Results

SPANISH		WEST GERMAN		ITALIAN	
Real Madrid	1	FC Schalke	1	Inter Milan	1
Las Palmas	2	FC Bayern	2	Udinese	2
Barcelona	1	FC Bayern	1	Lok Leipzig	1
Real Betis	1	FC Bayern	1	Werder Bremen	1
Valencia	1	FC Bayern	1	Parma	1
		FC Bayern	1	Atalanta	1
		FC Bayern	1	Udinese	0
		FC Bayern	1	Genoa	0
		FC Bayern	1	Parma	0
		FC Bayern	1	Udinese	0
		FC Bayern	1	Parma	0
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WHAT PRICE MARXISM?

One hundred years ago today, Karl Marx died in London after publishing his *Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production*. He advocated violent social, economic and political changes and condemned the prevailing capitalism of the 19th century.

Marx is dead. So is Marxism, or nearly so, because it has failed to bring about the Socialist paradise that he had predicted. In fact, an objective study of Marxism and the ideas of Lenin who was the first to translate Marxism into state, will show that Marx had almost completely misread the forces of history. Lenin, who employed utter brutality to impose communism on the Russian people has created a military superpower which, on its own admission, is still way behind the capitalist societies it is seeking to dominate. The Soviet Union, whose component states are in reality disguised colonies, may one day discover, if only the people have the freedom of expression, that Marxism-Leninism is a boar. Its offshoot, Maoism, or the thoughts of Mao, which ushered communism into China, is already in disgrace.

While at first Marx fired the imagination of the downtrodden masses of the rank capitalist societies of the West, it certainly misinterpreted the market compulsions which later led to sweeping changes and the rise of a virile labor movement that brought about large-scale ameliorations in society and even went on to form governments in various countries and drastically change the laws of the land.

Marx underestimated the resilience of the free enterprise system too and the adaptability of the free market's ways of production, marketing and distribution of profits. At the same time, he assumed wrongly that the methods of production and marketing will remain static and thus continue to oppress manual labor. Mechanization and now robotics and computerization have wrought havoc with Marxism and left the Communist competitor panting for breath to catch up. Even Japan, which is a fraction of the Soviet Union in size, resources and population, has a more vigorous and certainly stronger economy.

That is as far as the economic disaster that Marxism has spelt. Worse is the almost total suppression of human freedoms that it has entailed. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a lie. Poland has disproved it already. And almost all the guarantees of liberty in the Soviet constitution have been denied and there is not one single free newspaper in all the 15 countries where rule is based on Marxism and in the rest of the Marxist-inspired states which toe the Soviet line.

What price Marxism?

Sayings of the past week

We believe that the government of El Salvador is on the front line in a battle that is really aimed at the very heart of the Western Hemisphere, and eventually at us. — *President Reagan*.

The footstep of interventionist boots echo threateningly in the White House and the Pentagon. — *Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sandinista Junta Coordinator, Nicaragua*.

All we see is military and economic and ethical defeat. One concludes that any change would be for the better. — *Jorge Luis Borges, Argentine writer, on the impending elections*.

If you find you are to be presented to the queen, do not rush up to her. She will eventually be brought round to you, like a dessert trolley in a good restaurant. — *Advice in the Los Angeles Times*.

It's the best prison I've been in so far — it's not a lot different from the army. The pay's not good and the leave's absolutely lousy. — *Murderer discharged from Britain's Reading jail*.



ADC film to educate Americans on Beirut carnage

By Dawn Liddicombe
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON — Dr. Ghassan Issa, a Lebanese pediatrician who came to the United States with a group of war-injured children under the auspices of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee's (ADC) Save Lebanon program to receive medical treatment, recently spoke to a Houston audience of Arab-Americans at a viewing of the ADC-produced film, *The Summer of '82*.

The film provided background information on the suffering of these children, and of their families and friends who survived the summer of '82 in Lebanon, which began with the Israeli invasion on June 6. "Bringing these children here was a very good step," said Dr. Issa. "But it is the first step. The problem is still in Lebanon."

The film showed the incessant bombing of civilians' homes and of Beirut's hospitals, and the tragic massive degree of suffering that ensued. Dr. Amal Shamaa', a Lebanese-American working at the Barbi Hospital in Beirut at the time of the Israeli attack, said in the film that the Barbi Hospital had been hit repeatedly, one time killing six patients when a shell crashed through the wall. Red Cross officials had provided Israeli officials with detailed maps locating all of West Beirut's hospitals, yet most were forced to close because of con-

tinued Israeli bombing and shelling. Dr. Shamaa' did not believe these repeated shellings of hospitals could be "mistakes."

She said the injuries sustained by victims of last summer's Israeli attack were different from any suffered in previous wars. "The kinds of injuries that we've seen are very different from any that we've seen before. We've been used to shells, more shells, and bullets," she said. "We've not been used to the air bombings, we've not been used to the cluster bombs, we've not been used to the very large proportion of people coming in severely maimed."

The film showed graphically the suffering of Beirut's civilian population: those alive, with bloody, mangled bodies, lost limbs and severely burned skin, victims of shrapnel, cluster bombs, and air attacks including phosphorous bombs; and areas of ground covered with blue-gray ashen bodies, fatalities of the phosphorous bombings. Phosphorous penetrates the skin, burning inward.

The purpose of producing the film was to make the facts available for all Americans to see in order to create awareness about what happened, and continues to happen. Many children were victims of various Israeli bombs they had picked up in the streets and yards. On television, a Lebanese army officer explained the dangers of unexploded personnel bombs to the children of Beirut. He displayed and described the cluster bombs, a bomb

called the "bar" which explodes in the air, killing those in the area, and one dubbed the "football" which explodes in two stages, killing first the person holding it, while a delayed second explosion might kill others. "So many of the children we're treating have been injured by objects they've picked up from the ground," said Dr. Shamaa'.

The purpose of the ADC Save Lebanon program is to help treat some of the badly injured children and young adults, because medical facilities in Lebanon are limited. "We have good medical services," said Dr. Issa, "But limited capacity."

Another group, consisting mainly of young adults, all amputees victims, will arrive in the United States within the next two weeks. The Save Lebanon program hopes to treat 50 war-injured children. Yet, as Dr. Issa said, the problem still is in Lebanon.

Some 30,000 people have been wounded in Lebanon. Four thousand of them are children. Dr. Issa feels thankful to have seen the first 15 children come to the United States for treatment, and looks forward to the arrival of the rest who will come. However, this is only a short-term plan. There are so many wounded left behind in Lebanon who require treatment, and Lebanon must be reconstructed and equipped with more medical facilities in order to take care of its injured citizens.

"There are lots of others, their sisters and brothers, who need medical care," said Dr. Issa. "The hard part will be trying to help in reconstruction and development of new Lebanon. We need medical centers and social centers, and all sorts of facilities, to take care of all who are still there — centers that all of the people can afford."

Dr. Issa does not believe that the killing has ended. "There are still more tragedies to come and there are still more massacres to happen, especially in the south of Lebanon," he predicted. "You will find Lebanese people and Palestinian people killed in the south of Lebanon and thrown somewhere."

Dr. Issa said there is a sort of restructuring in the south of Lebanon now, but it is an Israeli restructuring, a "process of de-Lebanonization, of de-Arabization. Frankly," he added, "we are losing the south of Lebanon. All of the experience that the Israelis have gotten in the West Bank, they are applying now in the south of Lebanon. We are losing that part. Something must be done."

Some of the work that can be done is in the United States, Dr. Issa said. "This is the job of the Arab-Americans. This is the job of raising the general consciousness here, among Arab-Americans and among Americans." To help in this awareness process, the ADC will make its informative film, *The Summer of '82*, available to all groups and organizations who request it. The Save Lebanon program will help relieve the physical suffering of some of Lebanon's victims, but it is the entire country that cries out for repair.

Reagan's anti-Communist cry saps White House credibility

By Robert Chasshyre

WASHINGTON —

Proposed American military aid for El Salvador grew and grew last week as the Reagan administration rushed to tackle a crisis on its back doorstep that threatens political discord at home and continuing embarrassment abroad.

In the process, the government showed itself almost as much at internal odds as when the tempestuous Alexander Haig was in charge of foreign policy. One of the notable victims of this week's panic at the White House and State Department is the reputation for calm competence thus far enjoyed by George Shultz, Haig's successor as secretary of state. The sums of money — the administration now wants a further \$110 million — are peacock in a U.S. budget that floats on red ink. "I've seen government departments spill that much over a weekend," joked Reagan himself. And the commitment of American forces is as yet insignificant, just 54 "trainees" at the last count.

But on Monday, battle will be joined on Capitol Hill with some of the bitter intensity aroused by the Vietnam War. The ghost of those not so distant years haunts every action that the president proposes. "There is no parallel whatsoever with Vietnam," Reagan asserted this week, and then sought to make a distinction between dominos that fall (Southeast Asia) and cancer that spreads (Central America).

In effect, he has been telling the American people for the past week or so — since the El Salvador crisis escaped once more from its inadequately corked bottle — that Vietnam had nothing on El Salvador in terms of the safety of the United States. Vietnam was a faraway country, of which the Americans once knew little; El Salvador, as Reagan put it, "is nearer to Texas than to Massachusetts." If El Salvador "goes down the tubes," so runs the Reagan thesis, Central America will collapse under Communist sway, followed rapidly by Mexico: overnight a Marxist guerrilla army would be poised

on the banks of the Rio Grande threatening the mother of the free world herself. The battle for an impoverished, benighted country the size of a small U.S. state is, therefore, the battle for every American homestead.

"It is not nutmeg that is at stake in the Caribbean and Central America. It is the United States' national security," Reagan told the audience of businessmen which he selected on Thursday for the opening of his campaign to persuade the nation and Congress that what is at issue is freedom itself. If the United States had to point her guns southward, her capacity to defend allies and interests elsewhere in the globe would be drastically reduced.

Reagan's problem in Congress is that he has built a political career largely on rhetorical anti-communism: like Hilaire Belloc's Matilda, every time he now shouts "fire", they tend to answer "little liar". If Reagan's philosophy is suspect, especially among the growing number of Democratic congressmen who visit Central America regularly, and have seen its inequalities and corruptions, who know that there is at least as much innocent blood on the hands of the security forces as on the hands of the guerrillas, his political tactics have been crude and unconvincing.

The present crisis crept swiftly upon the administration. When Shultz took office last summer, a private State Department briefing paper assured him "the trend of events in Central America is now running in our favor". The El Salvador elections of last March, at which a high proportion of people voted for an interim assembly, had clearly brought time.

But while the United States looked elsewhere, and the grossly overworked Shultz tried to sort out the world's ills, the provisional Salvadoran government failed to make progress, murders continued and the insurgents began to win crucial psychological victories. The last Congress ran out of time, and instead of authorizing the \$80 million in military aid that the administration wanted, gave only \$26 mil-

lion. At the same time the "pragmatists" within the State Department — those officials who were keeping their eye on the ball, and knew that military victory was an illusion — began subtly trying to alter U.S. policy. The ambassador to San Salvador was authorized to make a tough speech warning rightists that death squads were destroying the country "every hit as much as the guerrillas", and an internal document outlining a "two-track" approach of war and negotiation was drawn up.

Such moves woke up the White House, and the offending State Department officials — most notably Thomas Enders, the man in charge of inter-American affairs — were reined in. Control of policy was assumed by National Security Adviser William Clark, a close Reagan confidant and the man who, at his first Senate confirmation hearing, had publicly identifying Africa on the map.

Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the U.N., who has always been very pally with right-wing authoritarian regimes in Latin America, was dispatched on a fact-finding mission, and returned with the opinion that if El Salvador were to fall, then indeed the whole area would soon be in the hands of Cuban-controlled regimes. She encouraged immediate military aid — then put it at \$60 million, but the figure soon grew. Enders and colleagues were rushed to Capitol Hill to prepare the way for fresh money requests, and broad hints were dropped that the role and number of U.S. trainers ("advisers" is a taboo word since Vietnam) might be upgraded.

It was then that the hastily prepared administration assault began to fall apart, with one official claiming, for example, that the Salvadoran forces only had ammunition left for 30 days, while another said that the calculation was based on the event of an invasion by 40,000 Nicaraguan troops — an event about as likely as a landing from Mars.

Shultz started to sound like Haig, railing against "churchmen who want to see Soviet influence in El Salvador improved", and denouncing negotiations

— "guerrillas must not be allowed to shoot their way into a power-sharing arrangement" — a purist doctrine in a part of the world where there are few who have not shot their way to something.

When the Reagan package finally came Thursday, it was characterized by sleight of hand and blackmail. The \$110 million is being sought from monies already either allocated or applied for to supply other nations, giving the impression that no "new" money is needed. It is a tactic that will aggravate a Congress still mindful of the backdoor methods by which funds were once sought for Vietnam.

A senior official would not be drawn on who was going to "lose" the already appropriated money but one cynic suggested we merely had to wait and see what emergency funds are suddenly sought in three months' time to prop up some other ailing American client state. The blackmail was in the suggestion that it was only if Congress provides all the funds that are being sought that further more direct U.S. military involvement could be avoided. There was immediate resentment on Capitol Hill at this "either / or else" approach.

Clearly Reagan's team has calculated that the additional money will see the army through to the now hrough-forward presidential elections due later this year. What happens then? Or what happens if the guerrillas and their allies escalate the campaign? "We'd have to reconsider," said a senior official. It is a long road and it has no visible turning and in the minds of many Americans the same road led to Saigon. (LOS)

Today is Monday, March 14, the 73rd day of 1983. There are 292 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1647 — France and Sweden sign Treaty of Ulm with Elector of Bavaria.

1659 — Convention parliament meets in Scotland, and William and Mary are proclaimed King and Queen of England.

1757 — British Admiral Bony is executed for neglect of duty resulting in loss of Minorca.

1795 — German cruiser *Dresden* surrenders to Britain in World War I.

1945 — U.S. flag is formally raised over Iwo Jima after hard-fought victory over Japanese in Pacific during World War II.

1963 — About 1,500 demonstrators storm Iraqi Embassy in Moscow to protest

A sovereign nation nearing bicentenary

U.S. law fails to reach Haudenosaunee

By Michael Abruzzi

NEDROW, New York (R) — The sovereign nation of the Haudenosaunee stands in northern New York State, just south of Syracuse.

It appears in few reference books, has not joined the United Nations and lacks an embassy in Washington because it is a bit short of funds. But it issues its own passports, is recognized by the governor of New York, and is within sight of its bicentenary.

So when fugitive American Indian leader Dennis Banks sought to escape a jail term, it was no accident that he turned up last January in the land of the Haudenosaunee, where he remains, maintaining successfully so far that he is beyond the reach of U.S. law. To the U.S. government, the 7,300-acre nation is the Onondaga Indian Reservation. But its inhabitants, stubbornly clinging to treaties made with George Washington in 1788 and 1794, refuse to be counted in the census or drafted and only grudgingly use a New York postal address (Onondaga nation, via Nedrow, New York).

The Onondagas, one of the six nations of the Iroquois confederacy, are known as one of the most militant American Indian communities because of their insistence on sovereignty. "The six nations were never conquered," said Joe Heath, a Syracuse lawyer who has handled several cases for the confederacy. "When the first treaty was signed, they were in a stronger position than the original states."

The traditional Onondagas believe the government denies their rights to territory, cultural integrity and sovereignty because it wants their land and natural resources. "The government is trying to extinguish our traditions for the reason of land," said Leon Shenandoah, chief of the Onondagas and

Grand Sachem (chief) of the Iroquois confederacy. "We're in the cultural trenches," said another Onondaga chief, Oren Lyons. "It's a hard work being an Indian."

In their heyday in the mid-17th century, the Iroquois controlled territory running from Maine to Chicago, from Ottawa to Tennessee.

Today the six nations — Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga, Mohawk and Tuscarora — range from the Senecas' 50,000 acres to the Oneidas' 32-acre Caravan Park in western New York. The Onondagas are the keepers of the symbolic council fires and their Longhouse is the six nations' headquarters.

Other tribes have in recent years reaffirmed their claims to sovereignty, based on some 371 treaties and other agreements. But the six nations have led the way. A spokesman at the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, which administers the country's 283 federally recognized reservations, said the Indians were "dependent sovereigns." "The Indians, to put it bluntly, were overcome by the European settlers that came in here," he said. "Dependent sovereignty has limitations on it. You can't have one country inside another. One has to be top dog and it happens to be the United States."

But a spokesman for New York Governor Mario Cuomo said: "He recognizes the sovereignty of the Indian nation. He recognizes the treaties of the 1790s with regard to their position." The Onondaga county sheriff, who has jurisdiction over the Onondaga reservation, does not enter it without permission. Which is why Dennis Banks, a founder of the American Indian Movement (AIM), remains there, defying a 1973 conviction for riot and assault in South Dakota. "Our position on Banks is that it's the same as it was in Canada or Mexico," said Sheriff John Dil-

Brazil's 'poor Africas'

By James Poole

FORTALEZA, Brazil (R) — A baby girl lies in a cot in a creche looking up with large, appealing brown eyes.

She looks only one or two months old, but has already had her first birthday. Her development, both physical and mental, has been severely retarded by inadequate diet.

Her mother, one of the legions of Brazilian poor who do not earn enough to eat properly, has fed her on just rice, beans and maize until her admission to the nursery in Fortaleza recently.

The child is lucky in one respect. Her atrophied brain has suffered irreparable damage, but she is still alive. Thousands of others die before the age of two.

Fortaleza is the capital of Ceara, one of the nine states in the impoverished Brazilian northeast suffering from a four-year drought which has caused a rural exodus to the towns.

The baby girl is just one of millions of poverty-stricken, undernourished, undereducated children throughout Brazil.

Eduardo de Castro Bezerra Neto, president of the Child Welfare Foundation of Ceara, estimates that about 30 million children under 18 are in need of care and protection in Brazil — about 25 percent of the country's population.

Bezerra told Reuters that only 600,000 of those 30 million receive some form of attention.

Poverty in Brazil is widespread throughout the interior and on the periphery of fast-growing cities such as Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo where the poor converge and set up shantytowns.

The urban problems are exacerbated by peasants, many coming from the drought-stricken interior in search of jobs, and others who invade towns looking for a better life.

Ceara and the other northeastern states are as poor, in places at the poorest African nations, despite Brazil's status of a newly industrialized developing country. Most of

you count them?"

The traditional Onondagas hold seasonal ceremonies four times a year. The chiefs meet whenever necessary in the Longhouse, discussing everything in the Iroquois language.

In 1974, all non-Indians were evicted from the reservation because too many had settled there, which was leading to a breakdown in traditional law, Chief Lyons said. Both he and Chief Shenandoah insisted this was not a militant stance. The Haudenosaunee were only demanding their rights and "trying to stay alive." "We're a small nation compared to when we were in power so many years ago. But principles don't diminish," said Chief Lyons. "We know what freedom is. It's one of the greatest gifts we ever gave you people."



AUCTION: Alaskan Andy Hess auctions wolf, bear and beaver pelts during the Fur Rendezvous.

Alaska's Fur Rendezvous shakes off winter chains

By Barbara Callahan

ANCHORAGE — It's difficult to believe that in minus-21-degree (Celsius) weather anyone would be in the mood for a festival. But that's just what happens in Anchorage, the largest city in America's northernmost state, Alaska. It's called the Fur Rendezvous.

"The Fur Rendezvous is an annual celebration that Anchorage puts on to celebrate the beginning of the end of winter. It's a time for people to come out of their homes and say, 'Yahoo!' We're shaking off the chains of winter and we're licking cabin fever (tired of having to stay inside because of bad weather)!"

That's Vicki Johnson, publicity director for the Anchorage Fur Rendezvous. The festival has been going on for 48 years. But the Fur Rendezvous is based on a tradition that dates back to the early 1700s. At that time, fur trappers would spend as many as eight months at a stretch trapping for their furs. Afterward, they would gather near what is now Anchorage to sell their furs, buy supplies, and share some friendly fellowship before returning to the wilderness. The trappers came on horseback, on foot, or by canoe. Those who came from the far north across the frozen tundra traveled by dog sled, often traveling as far as 1,600 kilometers to these winter gatherings.

After trading their furs, these rough pioneers would amuse themselves with races, horseback riding and wrestling contests.

The unofficial gatherings continued until 1916 when the city of Anchorage was established.

As the city grew, everyone became interested in celebrating the return of the fur traders. City leaders scheduled winter carnivals to coincide with this event.

Then, for a period of several years, interest in the winter carnival waned. But in 1935, things began to turn around. Vicki Johnson explains what happened.

"There was a group of hockey players who had gone to a hockey game in Fairbanks (another Alaskan city). And they were so impressed with the community

spirit up there that they decided to come back and put on their own festival. They organized a few sporting events...and they combined the fur auction with the hockey games and the other sporting events. And that was the beginning of the Fur Rendezvous."

The Fur Rendezvous has grown into one of the ten largest festivals in the United States. People from around the world recognize the Anchorage Fur Rendezvous because it sponsors four annual world championships. The most popular of these is the world championship sled dog races where teams of dogs pull loaded sleds. The dog mushers — as the human contestants are called — and their dogs come from as far away as West Germany to participate.

Explains Johnson: "The dog sled race is run over a three-day period, and the dogs are run 40 kilometers each day. They start from downtown Anchorage and they do a 40-kilometer loop. The dogs aren't the only ones to do the hard work. The mushers don't just stand on the back of the sleds and ride along. It takes a lot of stamina."

But in another festival contest, it is the dog that does the work. The event is the World Championship Dog Weight-pulling Contest. Unlike the other event which involves several dogs, only one dog is used in this contest. The dog is attached to a weighted sled and coaxed into pulling the sled across a finish line 31 meters away. The dog that pulls the most weight in its class wins.

There are many other competitive games as well. For example, there are softball (baseball) games where the players have to wear snowshoes (unwieldy equipment that allows the wearers to walk in deep snow without sinking)! And there is the Frostbite Foot Race. It's really not as bad as it sounds. The contestants are permitted to wear shoes — but not snow boots. There's even a parade to start the ten-day festival, which is held in February.

More than 4,500 volunteers are involved in putting the Fur Rendezvous together each year.

Fortune smiling on Macao

By Ian MacCaldowall

MACAO (R) — A century and a half ago the upstart British colony of Hong Kong replaced this tiny Portuguese possession as the West's gateway to China.

After three centuries of dominance Macao went into slow decline, its harbor silting up, its economy kept precariously afloat on the profits of gold dealing.

But fortune has spun full circle. While Hong Kong's economy is taking a battering from a combination of world recession and political problems with China, Macao is looking forward to a modest renaissance.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's stiff-necked defense last November of the legality of 19th-century treaties under which her country rules Hong Kong provoked a sharp Chinese reaction which shook business confidence in the colony.

Peking says the treaties were unequal and imposed by force and intends to regain sovereignty over the colony. A British lease on the bulk of it runs out in 1997.

Local residents believe the British have only themselves to blame for Hong Kong's predicament. In Macao, the more pliant Portuguese have no such problems. There is a gentlemen's understanding that if China wants the Portuguese to leave they have only to say so.

Meanwhile it is a patch of Chinese territory administered for the convenience of both parties by the Portuguese. The economic benefits to be gained from this relaxed relationship have just been underlined by a remarkable, if little publicized, agreement signed here this month.

It is for a land reclamation and development project which could cost hundreds of millions of dollars. Officials say the agreement is remarkable because not only are the financial terms outstandingly favorable to the Portuguese but the Chinese themselves made much of the running.

It also binds the Chinese to a contract which runs to the year 2008 — a decade after the lease on Hong Kong's new territories runs out — and which could be further extended.

Some Portuguese wonder whether the agreement might not be intended to give a political lesson to the British — that those who abandon political positions based upon a colonial legacy can expect preferential treatment from Peking.

The project, if fully implemented, would reclaim 110 hectares of land from Macao's outer harbor. This would give space for homes for 100,000 persons — a fourth of Macao's current population — as well as offices.

The Portuguese would put up only a fraction of the cost, with China bearing the rest, and Macao would make 50 percent of the profits from the sale of the reclaimed land to private development companies.

Although modest, Macao's economy is healthy with no external debt. Since taking office 18 months ago the governor, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, has given priority to developing Macao's infrastructure as a base for economic development.

New transmission schemes to bring power from China are in hand, optical fiber technology is being used to replace the telephone system and satellite communications will be introduced shortly. These moves will give impetus to Macao's development as a financial center.

Admiral Almeida e Costa told Reuters in an interview that about 30 foreign banks had applied to open offices in Macao. Nine had recently opened branch offices and applications to open offshore banking units were being studied.

He said the territory hoped to benefit from a transfer of capital by investors nervous about Hong Kong's future. "If we can keep our taxes lower than Hong Kong we should be able to take some business from them," he said.

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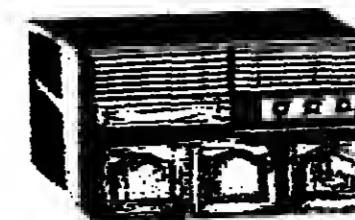
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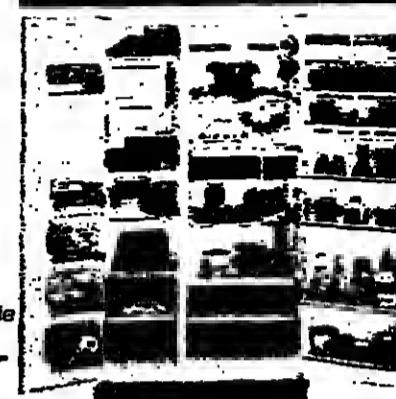
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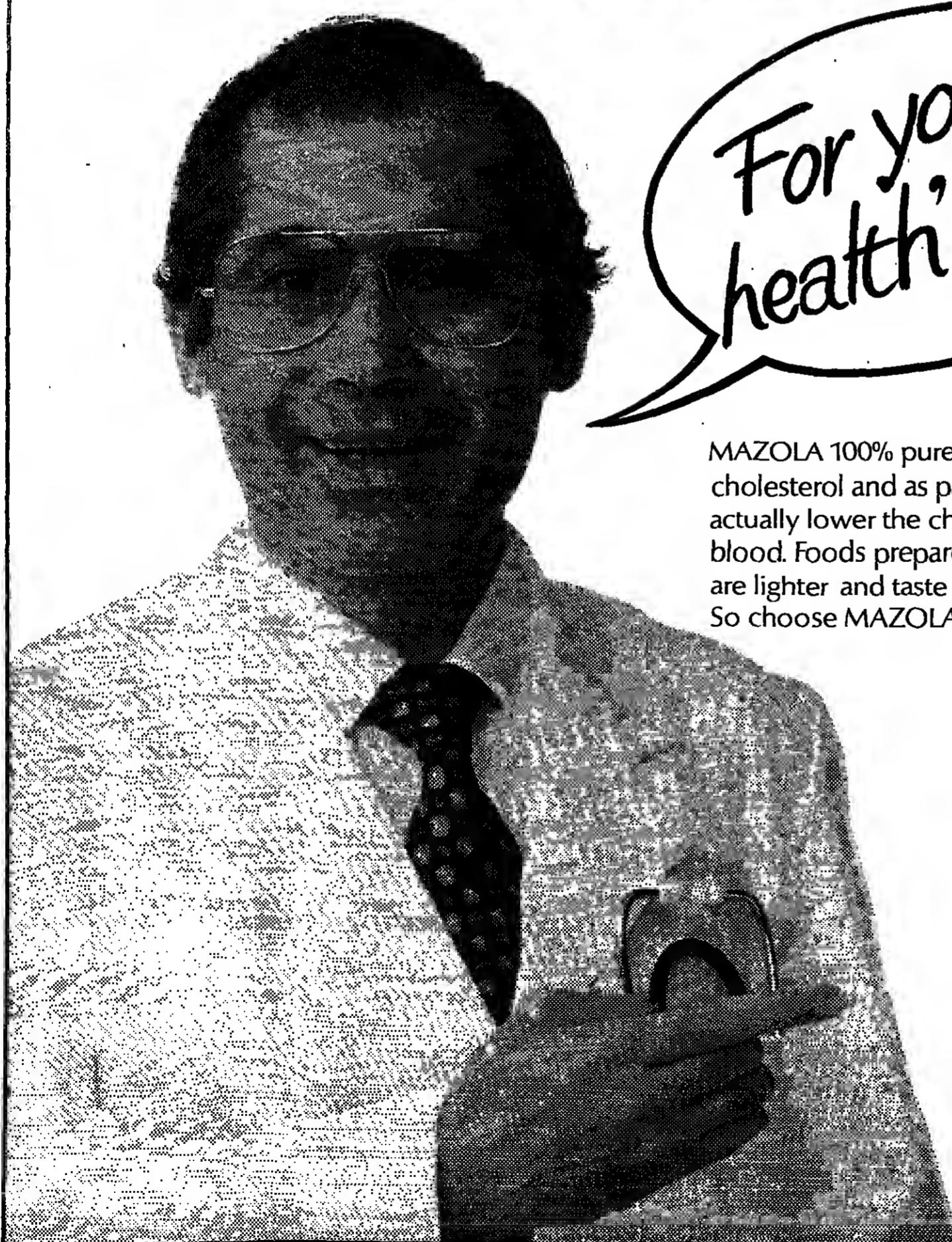


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Morocco to do away with 'free imports'

RABAT, March 13 (R) — Morocco has decided to abolish "free imports" for a very brief period pending the institution of a new system for the control of foreign trade, the Moroccan news agency MAP said Saturday.

The agency quoted Commerce Minister Azzedine Quesous as announcing the step Friday and stipulating that it would be "for a very short period pending the institution of a global policy" for trade.

Up to now Moroccan imports have been divided into three lists. One covered most capital and consumer goods and allowed them to be imported freely after a simple banking formalities.

A second category of imports required prior exchange control and Ministry of

EMS faces severe strain

LONDON, March 13 (AFP) — The European Monetary System (EMS), which links most Common Market currencies in a bloc floating jointly against the U.S. dollar, has again come under considerable strain in the wake of the recent West German and French elections.

Following the resounding triumph of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Christian Democrats in the legislative (parliamentary) elections of March 6 and the sharp defeat of the French Socialists and Communists in French municipal elections on the same date, the French franc immediately came under strong pressure in the EMS and the mark rose as other currencies were dumped in favor of the powerful West German.

'Sugar-coated' U.K. budget on cards

LONDON, March 13 (R) — Britain's Conservative government will cast tax policy into its final pre-election form next week, but this year volatile oil prices have introduced an element of uncertainty into its annual budget calculations.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the finance minister who has administered nearly four years of harsh medicine, is expected to base a modest dose of good news for the taxpayers. But the scope for vote-catching measures in the budget, which he will present in Parliament on Tuesday, is limited by turmoil over the future price of oil, important because of the government revenue from Britain's North Sea wells.

A few weeks ago, analysts expected tax cuts of up to three billion sterling (\$4.5 billion). They now forecast no more than two billion sterling (\$3 billion) and perhaps as little as one billion sterling (\$2.4 billion).

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher must call a general election this year or early next.

Commerce authorizations, and a third list covered prohibited imports. The first list has been abolished and all items on it have been transferred to the second, according to a Commerce Ministry circular to commercial banks.

Business leaders in Casablanca, where most of Morocco's foreign trade is conducted, said they believed the measure was taken because the country's foreign exchange reserves had reached an extremely low level.

According to provisional government figures, the Moroccan trade deficit reached a record 13.20 billion dirhams (over \$2 billion) last week. An increase in the energy import bill, a decline in phosphate exports and the rise in value of the U.S. dollar were held mainly to blame.

A second category of imports required prior exchange control and Ministry of

man fund.

On Monday, the day after the two elections, the French allowed the franc to fall to a record low against the mark within the EMS in an attempt to stave off a devaluation, which would be the third since the ruling Socialist-Communist coalition came to power in the spring of 1981. The French government desperately wants to avoid the opprobrium of another devaluation — but the speculators were betting that a realignment in the EMS had become a necessity, with the franc perhaps dropping by as much as 10 percent against the mark.

The franc remained under strong pressure all week, in advance of the second round of the municipal elections on March 13.

October is the most probable date, June the next most likely.

Mrs. Thatcher has a strong lead in the opinion polls and her administration believes that, regardless of any last-minute budget band-aids, the voters would endorse her harsh policies, which have accepted economic contraction and a record level of unemployment as the only way to bring down inflation. Cutting back on government borrowing has been a keystone of the program.

Sir Geoffrey said last October it would fall this year to about 2.7 percent of the gross domestic product and bond dealers expect the budget figure to be close to that target.

The treasury's calculations are unusually difficult this year because of the OPEC crisis. Britain does not belong to the oil exporters' group but follows the market in pricing its oil.

So far, the decline in the world price of crude has been offset by simultaneous falls in the dollar value of sterling, but dramatic changes could play havoc with the figures Sir Geoffrey presents to Parliament on Tuesday.

arab news Economy

Reluctant Thatcher bows to pressure on limiting oil output

By Robert Little
Special to Arab News

With intense activity in London last week centered on the efforts of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states to restore a degree of order and stability to world oil markets, the British government under Mrs. Thatcher was showing its usual stubborn reluctance to recognize realities, and in the end had to be discreetly pressured into accepting a nominal ceiling on North Sea oil production.

Britain — currently the world's fifth largest oil exporter — while publicly declaring that it will not impose any cuts in its oil production until the end of 1984, is rumored to have given United Arab Emirates oil minister, Dr. Mana Said Al-Oteiba, a tacit undertaking that it will not reduce prices in the new Saudi market or increase production above present levels.

Last week's series of OPEC meetings at London's Park Lane Inter-Continental Hotel, were taking place however at a time when there is increasing evidence of a slow, gradual upturn in demand, following the depletion of world reserve stocks and the first faltering steps of a tentative recovery in the economies of some Western industrial nations.

A delegation from Mexico, which with Britain and Norway is also one of the leading non-OPEC producers, was also in London for consultations and is understood to have given Venezuela's Dr. Humberto Calderon Berti, who has been acting as a middle-man between OPEC and non-OPEC producers, a similar, more qualified undertaking over prices and production.

OPEC representatives pointed out that it was Britain who sparked off the oil price free-for-all last month when the

British National Oil Corporation, with the approval of the government, cut the price of North Sea crude by \$3.50 a barrel. Nigeria then broke ranks with her OPEC partners by cutting its oil price unilaterally by \$5.50 a barrel.

But it was only when faced last week with a threatened substantial cut in price by the Gulf states, if no peace pact could be reached with non-OPEC producers, that Mrs. Thatcher and her energy minister, Nigel Lawson, after consultations with Norway and Mexican minister, Francisco Labastida, graciously indicated their acceptance of the suggestions put by the OPEC emissaries.

Despite the world oil glut British production has soared to 2.2 million barrels a day. This figure far exceeds UK consumption and has been one of the factors that have aggravated attempts by OPEC to reach an internal output agreement. A situation that has been exacerbated by the increased production of Iran and Libya.

Yet ironically, in the beginning it was the large-scale hikes in oil prices from 1973 onwards that made many of the non-OPEC exploration and exploitation programs, such as the North Sea fields, economically viable propositions.

However, figures released last week in London by the firm of international energy advisers, Gaffney, Cline and Associates, show a marked decline in UK and Norwegian offshore



Mrs. Thatcher

drilling activity for the last quarter of 1982. The number of rigs and drilling exploration wells in the North Sea in November and December last year dropped considerably.

And even without the unofficial tacit understanding with OPEC over production, Britain's oil output last month fell back from the record levels of December. The production index fell by almost 6 percent, giving a total output of 2.13 million barrels a day for January against the 2.2 mbd, and the February figure is estimated to be even lower.

Though perhaps the most influential factor in Mrs. Thatcher's agreeing to come to terms with the rationale of the OPEC argument was not mentioned in any of last week's talks. It is that with Britain now relying on oil income to pay for one-sixth of its non-oil imports, Mrs. Thatcher and her cabinet colleagues really cannot afford to risk any drastic fall.

Until the small marginal reductions in North Sea oil output of the last two months British overall production had increased eightfold over the past six years, and by 1.8 percent over the last year alone.

Characteristically, what Mrs. Thatcher and her economic advisers have been seeking until now is to have the best of both worlds. As a non-OPEC producer they want the benefit of the OPEC-established price, but without any of the responsibility of restricting production to maintain that price. So, when the price is high, with hand on heart they can stand back and claim that it is none of their doing.

Mrs. Thatcher explained the synthesis of her oil price philosophy recently to a meeting of the British Institute of Directors: "A modest oil price fall is good for us," she said, "since we should all benefit from an expansion in world trade." However, she went on, "if the fall in prices were to be large and sudden, the uncertainty could be very harmful."

Weekly commodities

Markets in flux over oil price uncertainty

LONDON, March 13 (AFP) — Commodity markets were left in a state of flux this week by the protracted oil price and production talks here by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

But sterling's continuing foreign exchange weakness, and the post-election uncertainties surrounding the German mark and the French franc left room for some speculative buying. But the devaluation of the Australian and New Zealand currencies effectively stopped trading in wooltops. Traders temporarily withdrew all quotations.

Trading was generally much less volatile than it was last week, but best levels were not sustained. One of the few markets to remain insulated from the general nervousness was that for tin, where prices for forward delivery continued their slow daily climb to new record levels.

Nickel provided fresh buying opportunities as it moved to 12-month highs. Rubber touched a three-year high before reacting, and coffee reached its highest in two and a half years. Gas-oil futures made large gains after being at a standstill for most of the week.

Gold extended last week's late rally in somewhat uncertain trading, but it failed to hold best level.

Gold: Uncertain. There was some early recovery from last week's fall, although OPEC's London meeting precluded

any great advances. Futures were very much quieter. Following a mid-week pause, the market moved up again as the U.S. dollar eased back, but the progress was inhibited by confusing comments about United States interest rates. And prices eased back a little later as New York turned lower.

Copper: Irregular. Early losses followed the news of a 1,775-ton rise in stocks — the 22nd consecutive weekly jump — to 298,625 tons, the highest since February 1979. U.S. producers cut prices and buyers were not pressing, particularly in view of the return to work of 15,000 miners in Peru after an 18-days strike. Later, currency considerations gained ascendancy.

Tin: Firm. The continued market support from the Tin Council's buffer stock manager caused a further steady climb in prices. Forward quotations eclipsed last week's peaks, while cash prices moved closer to the records attained 13 months ago.

Lead: Irregular. Late gains were made in union with zinc, but neither metal managed to hold best levels. Early sentiment was depressed by the price cut from the U.S. producer (St. Joe). Stocks rose 1,350 tons to a record 140,850 tons.

Zinc: Irregular. Chartist buying developed in late trading after this market had been somewhat overshadowed by the interest elsewhere. Stocks were down 475 tons to 90,825 tons.

Silver: Firm. After initial nervousness and the liquidation of speculative positions, prices turned firmer along with New York and the gold bullion market before making a late adjustment. Stocks jumped 1,570,000 ounces to 34,150,000 ounces.

Nickel: Firm. Prices moved to their highest since March last year on reports of buying by producers on the open market inspired by the need to cover urgent commitments, and under the influence of a shortage of scrap metal.

Other metals: Platinum fluctuated lower before moving up with other precious metals, although final quotations were below the best at \$414.25 (against \$405.5), or \$275.00 (against 267.9) pounds an ounce. Cobalt's recovery was extended as business picked up and following reports of producer price rises. It was quoted at \$5.85/6.05 (against \$5.60/5.80) per 76 lb flask. Antimony eased at first, but finished at \$2,000/2,150 (against \$2,050/2,150) metric ton.

Scrap: Aluminum nickel and white metal hardened in a reflation of shortages. Bmt copper, brass, gunmetal and nickel-silver eased, while lead and zinc were unchanged.

Wool: Uncertain. Bradford toppers experienced an unsettling week following the devaluation of the Australian and New Zealand dollars.

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1- 1979, Caterpillar DBK S/N 86V4027. Good condition.

1- 1979, Caterpillar D9 with rip, S/N 66A11973. Good condition.

1- 1973, Caterpillar DBH with rip, S/N 46A29457. Good condition.

CRANES
2- 1981 P&H 335A 35 ton crawler cranes, S/Ns J22259 (1712 Hrs.), J22075 (2,468 Hrs.) excellent undercarriages, excellent condition.

1- 1978, Colgan 25 x 8 truck crane, S/N 38649. Good condition.

2- 1973 Grove RT60 18 ton mobile crane, S/N 22863. Good condition.

1- Grove RT 58 Mobile Crane.

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1978 INGERSOLL-RAND SP600 articulated vibratory, S/N 51155, good condition, good rubber;

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Proposes conference

Summit wants new global fiscal system

NEW DELHI, March 13 (AP) — The final declaration of the seventh nonaligned summit meeting, adopted Saturday, called for sweeping reforms of the Bretton Woods financial system but softened the demand of some hard-liners that the system should be scrapped altogether.

The hard-liners, including Cuba, Grenada, North Korea and Libya, found no consensus for their radical demand calling, in effect, for the Third World to take control of the world economy. The final declaration was a compromise between such "anti-imperialist" rhetoric and the moderate majority. The declaration of the 100-nation summit will guide the policies of most Third World countries for the next three years.

Largely drafted for the summit by Indian experts, it denounced the "manifest inadequacy of the Bretton Woods system ... characterized by wide and erratic fluctuations in exchange rates, excessive dependence on a few key reserve currencies, failure to increase international liquidity in line with the growth of world trade and increasing inadequacies in the resources of international financial institutions."

It urged "a new, equitable and universal international monetary system which would put an end to the dominance of certain reserve currencies, and guarantee developing countries a role in decision-making while ensuring monetary and financial discipline in the developed countries and preferential

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Quoted at 5:00 p.m. Saturday	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.25	9.16	
Bangladeshi Taka	14.21	14.10	
Belgian Franc (1,000)	74.00	73.22	
Canadian Dollar	2.80		
Deutsche Mark (100)	144.50	143.68	
Dutch Guilder (100)	130.50	130.50	
Egyptian Pound	11.10	11.10	
Emirati Dirham (100)	92.25	94.60	
French Franc (100)	50.50	50.10	
Greek Drachma (1,000)	38.00	41.40	
Indian Rupee (100)		34.60	
Iranian Rial (100)		5.80	
Irish Dinar		24.25	
Italian Lira (10,000)	24.60	24.25	
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.30	14.53	
Jordanian Dinar	9.75	9.64	
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.80	11.77	
Lebanese Lira (100)	83.00	81.52	
Moroccan Dirham (100)	53.00	53.11	
Pakistani Rupee (100)	28.10	26.80	
Philippine Peso (100)		36.90	
Pound Sterling	5.23	5.18	
Qatari Rial (100)	94.25	94.60	
Qatari Dinar (100)		167.00	
Spanish Peseta (1,000)		26.12	
Swiss Franc (100)	167.50	166.77	
Syrian Lira (100)	60.80	61.60	
Turkish Lira (1,000)		1.00	
U.S. Dollar	3.45	3.44	
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.	75.15	

Selling Price Buying Price
Gold kg. 47,800 47,600
10 Tolas bar 5570 5550
Ounce 1490 1475

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajah Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6441000, Jeddah.

treatment for the developing countries." The document denounced the dominant role played by the private banking system in capital flows "despite (the system's) obvious limitations," and deplored campaigns to expand the private ownership of major banks.

The summit proposed that all these problems should be submitted to an international conference on money and finance for development first suggested by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the summit chairman. It set no date for such a conference and said it "should not be regarded as a precondition" for global negotiation of other issues between the rich and poor countries.

While awaiting agreement on such global negotiations, it said, both sides should agree on "a program of immediate measure in areas of critical importance to the developing countries." The hard-liners had long objected to any reference to such temporary measures, on the grounds that this would detract from the urgency of global negotiations.

The declaration called for "immediate, effective and concrete measures ... on an emergency basis," including trade, raw materials, food, energy, investment and balance-of-payments support. Special measures were urged for the world's 36 poorest countries, including the transformation of their debts into grants.

The five-page list of proposed measures included:

— Industrialized countries should raise their official development aid to 0.7 percent of their gross national product by 1985.

— The Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) of the IMF should be raised to \$125 billion, with the industrialized countries abandoning part of their share of SDRs to the developing countries.

— Additional IMF borrowing from capital markets or from surplus countries such as the oil-exporters.

— Further sales of gold held by the IMF to

DAR ES SALAAM, March 13 (AP) — Western donor countries, having poured billions of dollars worth of aid into impoverished Tanzania over the past two decades, are starting to wonder how much good it has done. "There is a real sense of donor fatigue setting in," said one senior diplomat, who like other envoys interviewed here declined to be identified by name or nationality.

The remark reflected a feeling among many foreign missions that much of the aid grants and low-interest loans to Tanzania has been wasted, that the country is worse off now than it was a decade ago and that the donor countries share the blame with the Tanzanians. This East African nation, which became independent from Britain in 1961 and took a Socialist course in 1967, receives more aid per capita than any other country in Africa — about \$600 million a year for a population of 18 million.

The landscape of Tanzania, bigger than France and Italy combined, has become littered with projects that do not pay off and may never do so.

— A huge cement plant at Mbeya in south-

ern Tanzania was completed nearly three years ago with aid money from Sweden. It has yet to produce a bag of cement — chronically in short supply — because there is not enough electricity to power the plant.

— The National Milling Corp. used Canadian government financing to set up a big bakery in Dar Es Salaam in the 1970s to supply this capital of more than a million people with 60,000 loaves of bread a day. The state-owned enterprise turned out bread at subsidized prices and drove small bakeries out of business.

The poor showing of aid to Tanzania has caused some grumbling in parliaments and editorial columns in major donor countries: Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands. But so far there has been no cutback in funds.

Most of the plants were put up in the late 1970s with World Bank loans and can handle 110,000 tons of cashew nuts per year. But official figures show the cashew crop has plunged to around 43,000 tons this season from about 522,000 tons in 1974-75.

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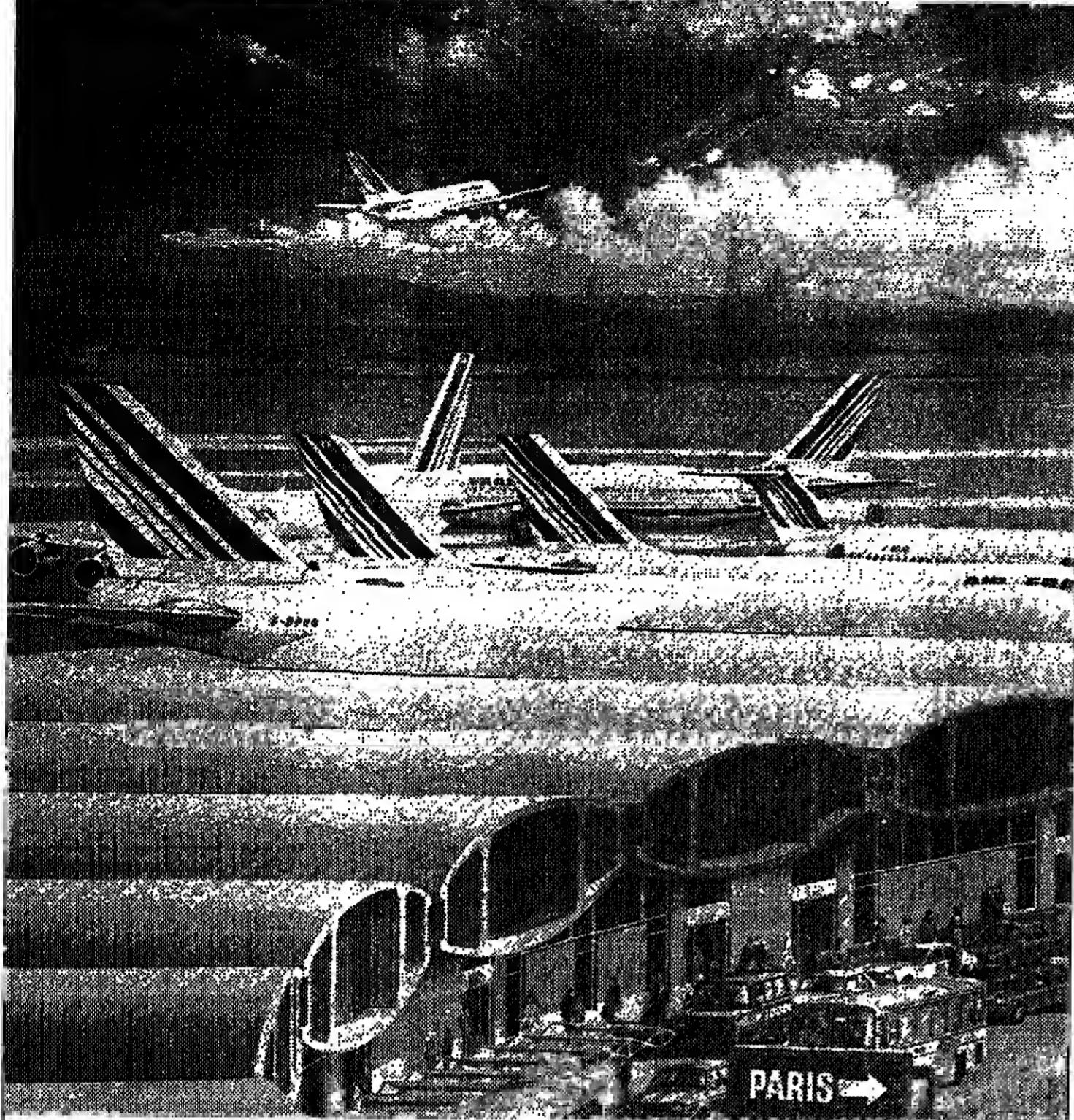
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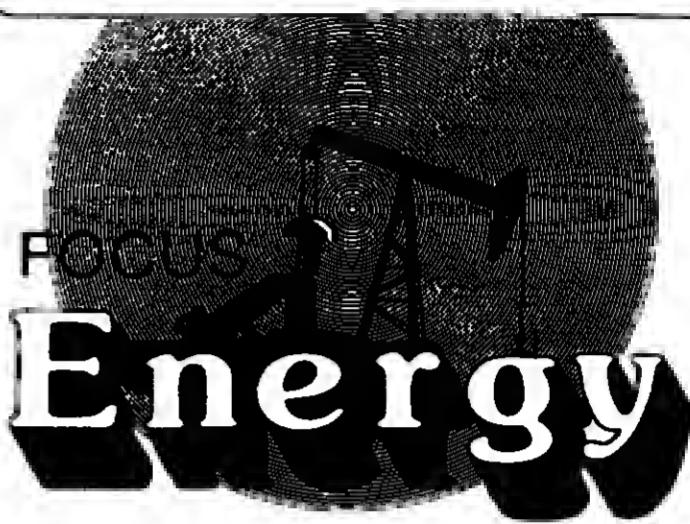
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Severe penalties for 'erring' parents

China's one-child fiat raising hornet's nest

By Ian Steele

NEW YORK (Depthnews) — China's population is expected to fall dramatically if the government's one-child family policy takes hold. But, as population expert, Leo F. Goodstadt, suggests, China would never be quite the same again.

Goodstadt — a research associate at the Center for Asian Studies, and honorary lecturer in law at the University of Hong Kong — says the success of the one-child experiment would mean the end of China's traditional family structure — a phenomenon which could force the restructuring of the nation's economic development.

The Population Research Institute of the Chinese People's University has estimated that the acceptance of the one-child norm by 1985 would result in a population peak of 1.05 billion by the year 2004, followed by a steady decline to an "ideal" 700 million about a century later. In the process, unemployment would be eliminated, per capita GNP and living standards would rise and the promise of "the four modernizations" — agriculture, industry, science and technology and national defense — would be fulfilled.

However, the same official projections foresee a shift in the current ratio of six children to every elderly person, to a slender 1.6:1 by the year 2000; a process which not only implies labor shortages for the national economy, but has left millions of parents in

fear that there will be no one to care for them in their old age.

"This change in the age balance could easily cause a revolution in social relations," says Goodstadt.

"Parents must naturally be concerned about having to look to a single child to care for them in their old age instead of being able to spread the burden over several children. This worry is compounded by the apparent belief that the 1966 Cultural Revolution has resulted in a decline in respect for the aged and in the weakening of the traditional norms of filial piety — a belief bolstered by reported cases of mistreatment of elderly parents."

Under the Marriage Law passed by the People's Congress in 1980, "Husband and wife are duty-bound to practice family planning" ranging from the pill and IUDs to vasectomies, sterilization and abortion as a last resort. The authorized ages for marriage in the rural areas are 25 and 23 for men and women, respectively, and 27 and 25 in the urban regions. Students and apprentices are forbidden to marry.

After the birth of the first child, incentives for sterilization are offered in the form of cash awards, special leave of absence from work, and monthly allowances until the child is 16. The one-child family gets housing and land privileges; and medical, educational and nursery fees are covered by the state. The parents of the single child receive higher pensions and the child is given special consid-

eration for employment which would enable him or her to live nearby.

The penalties for having more than one child, however, are severe. If parents have signed an agreement to have no more than one child and a "one child certificate" has been issued, all privileges are forfeited on the birth of their second, and all cash awards must be repaid. A third child is denied free education, subsidized grain rations, housing allocations and access to land, and might be socially handicapped for life by its "illegitimacy." The child's parents, moreover, must pay a penalty of 10 percent of their monthly earnings for having transgressed the rule.

"The penalties are designed to make the cost of three or more children prohibitive and to make the larger family an expensive luxury," says Goodstadt.

Official figures at the close of 1980 suggest that the number of married couples accepting the "one-child certificate" had risen from 34 percent in 1979 to 56 percent. The armed forces showed the highest acceptance (80 percent), followed by the capital Peking (79.4 percent) and Sichuan (78.8 percent).

However, the real challenge to the one-child family comes from the rural areas, says Goodstadt, adding that "since manual labor is still the norm in the countryside and a grown person means an addition to the labor force, large families tend to become richer," an obvious disincentive to the one-child concept.

"This tendency has been reinforced paradoxically by the recent reforms in agricultural policies. From 1966 to 1976, the stress was on the rural collective. Incentives based on personal productivity were reduced and differences in personal earnings minimized. The current emphasis is on earnings that reflect the expertise and work performance of the individual either in family units or in small labor teams, and despite the benefits for the one-child family, it would appear that the balance of advantage remains with the family with the greatest number of workers."

Further complicating the official quest for one-child families is the inherent strength of the rural family as the provider of welfare for all its members, and the government's acknowledgment that it will be a long time before the state can take over a significant part of that responsibility. The older generation also continues to hold sway over weddings and marital arrangements.

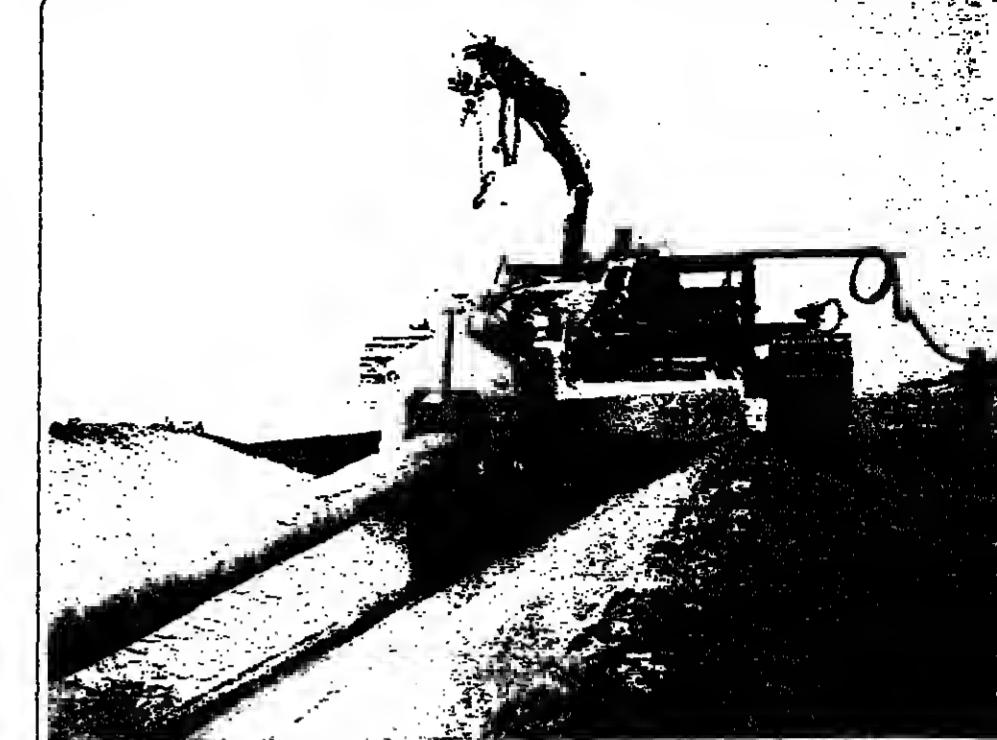
"The matchmaker, especially in the countryside, plays an important role," says Goodstadt. "The parents of both parties first consider how many members in each family can work, and its annual income, before they ask their children's opinion. Dowries are common, which means that youngsters have to heed their parents' wishes on marriage and its functions. Bride purchases still continue. Because of the housing shortage, newly married couples often cannot move to homes of their own and must depend on their parents' accommodation. Thus the parents of the bride and groom are in a strong position to dominate the marriage and influence the number of grandchildren produced."

Drawing extensively on official statements, Goodstadt comments that the government's ability to overcome traditional resistance is uncertain.

"In many areas, widespread rumors that family planning restrictions will be withdrawn point to peasant antipathy for official population policies. In the countryside, the government's measures to solve chronic agricultural bottlenecks have led to more income for the larger family; and the family itself has considerable survival power because even urban China has not developed economic and social substitutes that offer better safeguards for the individual against old age and the other hazards of life.

"These obstacles to the one-child family seem unlikely to be removed very speedily either by legislation to impose penalties and create incentives or by further propaganda to promote the one-child family as the Chinese norm; and the government appears to have implicitly recognized this state of affairs."

"The official assumption in 1980 was that 30 percent of the rural population would have more than two children in contrast to only 10 percent of the nation's urban residents," according to Goodstadt.



PIPELAYING BENEATH THE SEA: This huge pipelaying vehicle, developed jointly by British Petroleum Company and Underwater Diving and Inspection unit, is capable of crawling across the seabed in depths down to 600 feet. It will be remotely controlled from a surface vessel through an umbilical when it lays and buries oil pipelines in the North Sea. The tracked vehicle is seen here during a dry land demonstration.

Japan set to use robots in extreme environments

By Peter McGill

TOKYO (LOS) — Robots for use in "extreme environments" are to be developed in Japan with government aid in response to growing demand for such machines from industry.

In its first robot-funding venture, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has set aside funds for basic research in the present financial year. Firms involved in robot research have been invited to join the project, which will bring private firms together with government laboratories, universities and institutes.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Hitachi and Toshiba have been asked to participate because of their involvement in nuclear power plant monitoring and checking robots, while Mitsubishi Heavy Industries has already developed a robot for cleaning sea water intakes at such plants.

Once countries agree on seabed exploitation for mineral deposits, JIRA expects the Japanese demand for such robots to be \$6 million in 1985, rising to between \$30 million and \$55 million by 1990.

Civil engineering uses will account for a market of \$5 million in 1985 and from \$25 million to \$35 million in 1990. JIRA expects the enthusiasm over the ability of robots to relieve much of the burden and danger for humans in tunneling, excavation, concrete spraying and applying underground fixtures.

So far the robotics industry has received wholehearted support from union leaders for

CARELESS AFTER SIMULATED HEART ATTACK



Dr. Peter J. Steinrohr
M.D., F.A.C.P.

Dear Dr. Steinrohr: Sometimes I wish my husband's recent "heart attack" was real. What I am saying is that since he was discharged after a few days in the hospital, he has gone back to most of his bad habits with a vengeance. He smokes, overeats, overworks more than ever. All because doctors say the chest pain which brought him into the hospital was not due to an actual heart attack. ECG's and enzyme tests were repeatedly negative. So my husband came out saying, "See I told all of you that you were worried about nothing. My heart's as strong as ever. This was only a bad case of indigestion."

Now that he is out of the hospital and not under the observation of his heart doctor, he has become more careless than ever. In fact, he lives in such a way that he almost dares his heart to quit on him. I can't make him slow down. I wish you could, Dr. Steinrohr. — **Mrs. Q.**

Dear Mrs. Q.: Many patients get into trouble after receiving a "clean bill of health." Perhaps I can help convince your husband to consider his recent chest pain as a warning that should not be disregarded, even though all the tests were negative.

In the *New England Journal of Medicine* (30/7/80), there's an article written by John S. Schroder, M.D. and associates with this appropriate long title: "Do patients in whom myocardial infarction has been ruled out have a better prognosis after hospitalization than those surviving infarction?" Translated: Does the patient admitted to a hospital with chest pains who has a diagnosis of heart attack ruled out, do better in following months than the one who has actually suffered a heart attack? Surprisingly, after a study of 211 consecutive admissions to the Stanford University (Calif.) Coronary Care Unit

followed for over two years, "the patient hospitalized with acute ischemic chest pain without evolution of a myocardial infarction (heart attack) has a six to 24 month prognosis similar to that of the patient hospitalized with an acute infarction, and therefore requires similar diagnostic and therapeutic assessment."

What it all seems to add up to, Mrs. Q., is that your husband had better get rid of his habits and act as if he actually had a heart attack on his visit to the hospital.

MEDICALETTERS

(Replies to and from readers):

Dear Dr. Steinrohr: My daughter who is 14 has not yet had her menstrual periods. I tell her that it is because she stays too thin, underestimates and has taken up running at least five miles a day since her 12th birthday with some school friends. Is there any connection? — **Mrs. V.**

Dear Mrs. V.: A recent study indicates that young girls who eat, lose weight and overexercise are prone to have late and irregular menstrual periods. Ballet dancers, who restrict their food and are quite active in their physical training also may have irregular menstrual cycles. In some instances, periods did not begin until the age of 18 years or older.

If your daughter eats more, exerts less so that she attains normal weight, Mrs. V., chances are that she will begin to have her periods. If the problem persists, better consult a gynecologist.

(Tomorrow: Side effects of hypertension medication)

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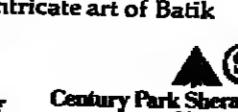


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Success of agricultural detective work

Jefferson's garden regains lost fragrance

By Don Irwin

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia (LAT) — Any day now, as the warming Virginia sun dispels the danger of hard frosts, they will begin planting early peas on a sheltered bank below the south lawn at Monticello, faithfully following a plan laid down by Thomas Jefferson two centuries ago.

In Jefferson's day, the understanding among the squares whose estates stretched across the neighboring Piedmont and the foothills of the Appalachian mountains was that the first one whose garden produced a sufficient crop had to invite the others to dinner.

And today, lineal descendants of Jefferson's spring peas and other such delicacies are being meticulously restored to their original sites — gentle reminders of a little-known fact about the third president:

Not content with writing the declaration of independence, helping to guide the fledgling nation through the revolution and the creation of the constitution, serving two terms as president and founding the University of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson was a gardener on a scale to match his genius. During a period of almost 60 years, America's first gardener experimented with fully 250 varieties of vegetables, not to speak of at least 150 different kinds of fruit trees and berry bushes. In 1812 alone, he recorded with a scientist's meticulousness, the vegetable garden at Monticello boasted 61 different kinds of tomatoes, peas, carrots and other truck.

Indeed, there were times when Jefferson sounded as though he considered gardening the best part of his long and luminous career. "The greatest service which can be rendered to any country is to add a useful plant to its culture," he once declared.

"No occupation is so delightful to me as the culture to the earth, and no culture comparable to that of the garden," he wrote to the painter Charles Willson Peale, on another

occasion late in life. "Such a variety of subjects, some one always coming to perfection, the failure of one thing followed by the success of another, and instead of one harvest, a continued one through the year."

"Under a total want of demand, except for the family table, I am still devoted to the garden. But though an old man, I am still a young gardener."

Now, an unusual team of agricultural specialists, historians, archaeologists, Jefferson scholars and other experts is working to recreate the extraordinary vegetable garden and orchard that Jefferson, aiming to make the most of the early spring sun, situated southeast of the great house he designed and had built, largely by slave labor.

The mountaintop estate — 'Monticello' means "little mountain" — in Italian — with its panoramic view of the blue ridge foothills and the campus of the University of Virginia, was Jefferson's pride, his headache and his private agricultural experiment station.

"The experimental nature of the garden and orchard is especially noteworthy," according to Peter Hatch, grounds superintendent at Monticello. "Not only Dutch cabbages, but he also cultivated beans, corn and gooseberries brought from the West by Lewis and Clark, as well as apple and peach varieties newly discovered in the new world."

"This proliferation of varieties enabled Jefferson to selectively eliminate inferior types," Hatch said, so that his garden and orchard represented "the state of the art of fruit and vegetable culture in the early 19th century."

Jefferson's passion for unusual plants was widely known, and kindred spirits from around the world send him contributions. Seeds from Europe often arrived buried in moss to preserve them through the vicissitudes of ocean travel. Occasionally, even Jefferson hesitated to plant some of the exotic seeds he received. In 1813, for instance, a Mississippi friend forwarded "a round black

nut said to be used at St. Antonio as a poison for animals and insects."

"I have so many grandchildren and others who might be endangered by the poison plant that I think the risk overbalances the curiosity of trying it," he wrote the sender, then added this macabre footnote — doubtless drawn from his friendship with Frenchmen who had survived the reign of terror:

"The most elegant thing of the kind known is a preparation of the Jamestown weed, datura stramonium, invented by the French in the time of Robespierre. Every man of firmness carried it constantly in his pocket to anticipate the guillotine. It brings on the sleep of death as quietly as fatigue does ordinary sleep, without the least struggle of motion."

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation took over the long-neglected mansion in 1923 and began the slow job of restoring the house and 1,800 surrounding acres, paying as it went with the proceeds from admission fees, now \$3 a head, from about 500,000 visitors yearly. And the foundation is now laboring to restore the gardens to their condition in 1812, the third year after Jefferson retired to Monticello as an ex-president with a bent for creative farming. His gardens were at their peak.

Jefferson was 66 when he finally returned to Monticello as a permanent resident. The dome was completed and the porticoed brick house looked much as it does today. The garden was ready for spring planting, but work still had to be done to carry out Jefferson's full plan for a vegetable garden and to revive the orchards — projects that had languished recurrently during the long absences from Monticello necessitated by his government service.

The garden eventually filled a 1,000-foot-long terrace on the sunny hillside. A wall of rough native stone, pried out of the mountain as the plot was leveled, had been completed. The garden eventually filled a 1,000-foot-long terrace on the sunny hillside. A wall of rough native stone, pried out of the mountain as the plot was leveled, had been completed

without cement in 1807 to retain the fertile earth. Below the wall, which stood 11 feet high at some points, was the eight-acre orchard in which Jefferson planted 400 fruit trees and varied grape vines and berry bushes.

Surrounding the orchard was a 10-foot palisade fence built, by Jefferson's specifications, so tightly "as not to let even a young hare in."

In addition to rebuilding, the restoration project involves reproducing as faithfully as possible the five dozen-plus varieties of vegetables and as many more strains of fruits, nuts and berries that Jefferson had under cultivation in the abundant summer of 1812.

And that has turned out to be a massive challenge.

It might have been impossible if the versatile Jefferson had not drawn detailed plans and kept meticulous records. The restorers' prime source is Jefferson's "garden book," a leather-backed ledger containing 158 pages, of which 33 are crammed with notations in his small, precise hand.

The record extends over 56 years, starting March 30, 1766, when Jefferson, as a 23-year-old law clerk, noted that he had just planted purple hyacinths at Shadwell, his father's estate near Charlottesville. The last entry was on Sept. 15, 1824, when, at 81, he recorded sowing late-maturing "white spinach" and "dark brown lettuce" in the Monticello garden.

Even the garden book, however, did not supply enough data to guide the restoration that began five years ago. Time and vandalism had obliterated long stretches of the garden wall and there were only foundation traces of a brick pavilion that Jefferson built in 1810 at the wall's midpoint. The outlines of the garden had vanished in weeds and there was no trace of the orchard below.

To bring all this back, the foundation began with about \$250,000 in its own funds, plus a \$140,000 grant from the National Foundation for the Humanities.

Then archaeologists provided a technique for finding the outlines not only of the terraced garden and fenced orchard, but the very locations of the individual trees as they were planted according to Jefferson's specifications.

The key, according to William M. Kelso, Monticello's resident archaeologist, was found in detailed planting charts on which Jefferson marked the location and type of each tree as it was planted. Using similar techniques, archaeological crews located rotten stubs of the locust posts that were set in to support the chestnut palings for the 3,000-foot fence Jefferson specified to safeguard his orchard.

Architectural historian William Beiswanger determined from Jefferson's notes the dimensions and design of the little arched pavilion that had been built atop the garden wall as an outdoor study. It reportedly had been demolished by a storm soon after Jefferson's death, but its replacement sounds sturdier. The plans provide for foundations sunk into the hillside.

For ground-superintendent Hatch, the project has meant nearly five years of agricultural detective work — principally locating exotic and archaic strains of fruits and vegetables that Jefferson planted. And he pursues his task with patience born of a sense of history.

These days, he is waiting for slips of a rare peach forwarded by an Italian grower to be released from quarantine at the Agriculture Department's experimental station at Beltsville, Maryland.

"But we're not in any rush," Hatch said. "We expect that Monticello will be around for quite a while."



Dutch tulipomania tinged with bulb's market appeal

By David Gammon

LONDON (PAF) — By long tradition the tulip is the living symbol of Holland, and it is generally accepted throughout the world that the finest strains of this flower, like the finest bulbs from which it grows, were forgotten: mere possession of tulips and their bulbs was the thing. A strange gambling craze took over in which everyone joined in: shopkeepers, clerks, butchers, students, teachers, housewives and barbers alike, often people with no business aptitude at all.

Tulip bulbs raised on the sandy levels outside the city walls, since space for gardens inside was very scarce. The love affair with the tulip burst into an incredible passion, and by 1634 there started the tulip 'fever' or 'mania' that nearly ruined all concerned. Suddenly the beauty and the color were forgotten: mere possession of tulips and their bulbs was the thing. A strange gambling craze took over in which everyone joined in: shopkeepers, clerks, butchers, students, teachers, housewives and barbers alike, often people with no business aptitude at all.

Tulips are botanically members of the lily family, found in parts of temperate Asia, North Africa and Southern Europe. Over three centuries ago, cultivated varieties of some of these wild tulips were introduced into the cooler lands of Europe by way of the Balkans and Turkey; in case of those that reached Holland — via the latter country. Their majestic erect stance, their richness of color and form and sheer dazzling beauty appealed very much to the Dutch, by nature always a flower-loving people.

By 1600, thanks partly to shrewd propaganda work by the florists' guild and flower market stall-keepers of Amsterdam, then at the threshold of its golden era of prosperity, the love affair was on. The Dutch people had fallen for the new upright flower with the vividly-colored glossy waxen petals, not least because it seemed to like the cool temperate climate of the Low Countries, and in particular the unusual mixture of clay and sandy soil, mostly sand, found to the west and north of that city, nearer the seacoast and centering around Haarlem. This area is still where most Dutch tulips are grown.

Suddenly tulips were seen not merely as beautiful but also as fashionable, in a rather French way. Anybody who was anybody had to have tulips. The result was that a flourishing nursery business sprang up; dozens of new tulip varieties began to emerge from the skillful crossbreeding of the ever-painstaking Dutch growers. Events were hit by the ever-expanding market, and some, like 'Semper Augustus', are still grown today.

The more varieties that were developed, the more expensive tulip bulbs became, and increasingly exotic kinds appeared on the market. In those days, as today, hundreds of Amsterdamers kept small allotment gardens undoubtedly laid the foundation of today's great worldwide Dutch bulb industry.

Indus basin turning into big salt lake

By Muhammad Ziauddin

ISLAMABAD (Depthnews) — The Indus basin, Pakistan's agricultural heartland, is under a serious threat of turning into a big salt lake in the next 30 to 40 years. It is suffering from the twin menace of waterlogging and salinity.

The hope of food self-sufficiency, which Pakistan wants to attain in the next 10 years, will get drowned in the basin's ever-rising water table.

The unfortunate aspect of the problem is that the country has not been able to determine the annual rate of loss of agricultural land due to waterlogging and salinity.

The rough estimate is that about 100,000 to 500,000 acres of land are being eroded annually by waterlogging and nearly 16 million tons of salt add to the soil every year.

The average slope of the Indus is only one foot per mile. Therefore, there is no natural drainage relief for the irrigated area. On the other hand, the topography and the extent of the basin is such that easy disposal of saline effluent is not possible. Thus the water and salt imbalance in the basin continues to deteriorate.

Meanwhile, Pakistan has spent nearly 7 billion rupees over the last 28 years fighting a seemingly losing battle against waterlogging and salinity. Some two million tubewells dot the basin as evidence of that struggle. Without these tubewells which pump out water, the basin would have turned into a lake by now.

Pakistan is a semi-arid country and nearly 67 percent of its total land receives rainfall

below 10 inches. Over 60 percent of the entire cultivable land is irrigated by artificial methods.

According to one estimate, nearly 45 million acres out of about 75.6 million acres are irrigated by canals, tubewells, open wells and tanks. A recent paper on the problem states that nearly 66 percent of cultivable land in the Indus basin is waterlogged (upto 10 feet water table depth). About 35 percent of the cultivable land has been designated as a "disaster area" since the water level in the area has reached up to five feet.

In 1954 FAO cooperated with the government to counter the menace of waterlogging and salinity. But in the first five-year plan (1955-60), the reclamation aspect was accorded very low priority and only about 61 million rupees was spent on it.

The next plan (1960-65) saw the preparation of a 10-year program. The plan was reviewed by a team of U.S. experts as a result of which the Revelle Report emerged.

While the 10-year program recommended a comprehensive approach, the Revelle Report opted for a selected approach and suggested concentrating on 25-30 project areas of one million acres each.

But shortage of funds prevented this program from reaching its completion. In the first five years only about 250 million rupees was spent.

During the third plan (1965-70), the World Bank was also involved in the effort and an action plan was prepared. But the plan target could not be reached because of funding shortages. In all, about 864 million rupees

was spent during the plan. In 1973 a crash program was prepared for reclamation of the entire irrigated area within 25-30 years.

Phase 1 of the program covering 14.1 million acres was to be taken up during an 11-year period starting 1974 at an estimated cost of 5.4 billion rupees. Planning for the remaining areas was also to be completed during this phase. In the first four years about 1.1 billion rupees was spent on the crash program.

In 1979 the government felt the need for reviewing the land and water development program in the country as a whole. Agreement was reached with UNDP for preparing a comprehensive masterplan for all the irrigated areas.

The study was assigned to the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) with the World Bank as a supporting agency. The WAPDA report gives emphasis to ground water exploitation.

Some officials believe the salt problem can be controlled in the Northwest Frontier province by transporting the salt to the sea through rivers during the flood season. Meanwhile, the salt in Sind province could be disposed of by transferring it to the sea through left and right outfall drains.

For waterlogging, it is suggested that small and fractional tubewells be installed in the "disaster areas." Also called for are water courses, afforestation on state land along canals and tributaries, maintenance and construction of field drains.

But all of this requires a huge investment, in an amount the government cannot currently underwrite.

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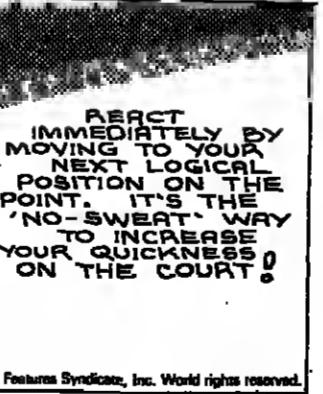
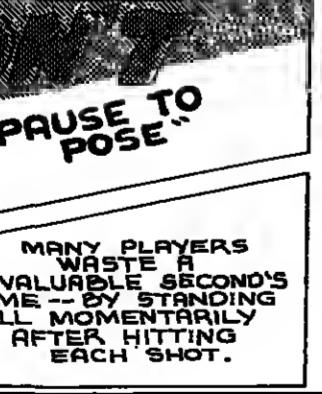
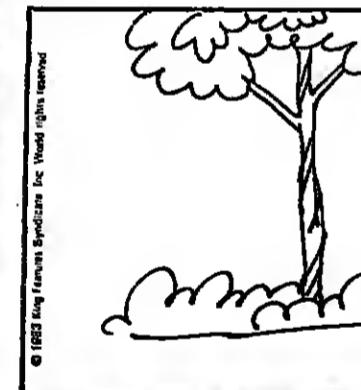
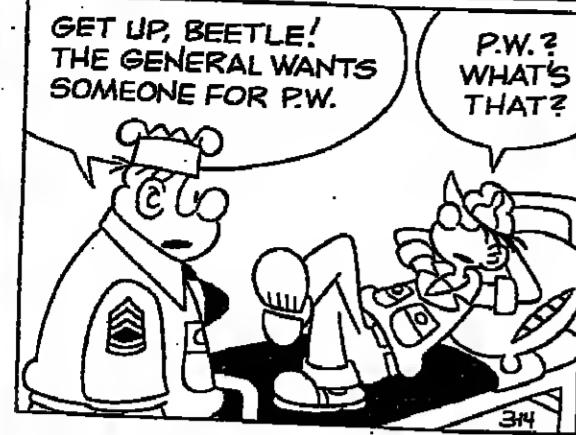
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Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake
FOR MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1963



changes in your investment portfolio, but stay clear of gambles. Accent practicality today.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

The accent is on interpersonal relationships. You'll make a decision about a partnership. A home matter seems confusing.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Find ways to become more efficient on the job. Eliminate distractions. A love at first sight situation looks problematic.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

Be especially attentive of children's needs. The accent is on leisure-time activities, but you need to watch expenses.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Look out for number one. Pay attention to appearance and do some of those things that give you personal satisfaction.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

You may make some

changes in your investment portfolio, but stay clear of gambles. Accent practicality today.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

It's time to catch up on neglected correspondence. Some people you meet now are insincere. Intuition may be somewhat off.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

Take a good look at your budget with a key to eliminating wasteful spending. Relations with friends are iffy at best.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

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SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

You may make some

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Hawaiian feather cloak

5 Burt Reynolds film

10 Spoken

11 Of the sea

12 Among

13 Primates

14 Doze off

15 Bakery treat

16 Native (suffix)

17 Corpulent

18 Cut

coin edge

20 Discharge

21 Heavy book

22 Task

24 Eucharistic form

25 Present

26 Festal

27 Building wing

28 Rector's assistant

30 Pub potable

31 Waterfall (Scot.)

32 Buddy

34 Old World herb

36 Zeus's sister

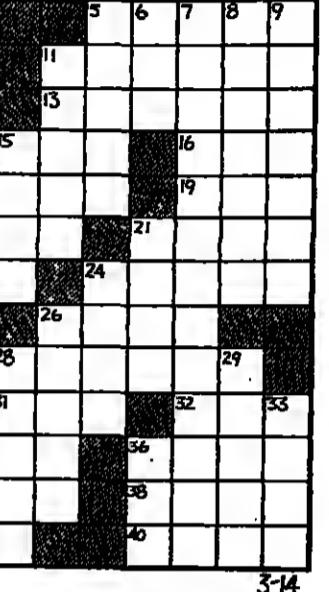
37 Group of nine

38 Oklahoma city

SLAM CREME
LOLLA RELENT
ARIL INNATE
GOFT FIRST LAM
AGONY WILIE
SPORT TIMER
APOD SATED
MED SHU
BAL CULTRATE
ARTSEN ARID
REFINE SONG
DETER PAGE

Saturday's Answer

11 Pine Tree State
25 Polish
28 Unearthly (Sp.)
35 Six (It.)
36 Babylonian



3-14

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X R
is L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES
Q K Z E Z U Q B I W Q V D Q K Z
D Y T Q Y V S Y S J I S M S V F Z X U
Y U Q K Z S V Q Y T Z Q K I Q Q K Z
T K I W I T Q Z W U I X X B L W Z X M

Y J I A Y S I W M . — D W I S P X Y S B . I H I J U
Saturday's Cryptoquote: WHEN THE MILLION APPLAUD,
WHEN THEY CENSURE YOU, WHAT GOOD.—CHARLES C.
COLTON

Contract Bridge + B. Jay and Steve Becker

Famous Hand

South dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

NORTH ♠ 10 7 6 5

♦ 9 8 4 2

♣ 8 6 5 2

WEST ♠ K Q J 8 7 5 2

♦ K Q 7 6

♣ 9 4

EAST ♠ A 9 8 4

♦ 10 9 6 4 3

♣ J 10 5 3

♦ —

SOUTH ♠ K Q J 2

♦ A

♣ A

♦ A K Q J 10 7 3

The bidding:

South West North East

4 NT 5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠

6 ♠ Pass Pass Dble

Opening lead — king of diamonds.

and by the time it was his turn again, East-West were in six hearts.

Reluctant to settle for a small penalty, and convinced that he could not make seven clubs, South bid six spades. It seemed to him that on the bidding North would have spade length. At any rate, he fervently hoped so. When East doubled, South stood solidly behind his decision and passed.

West led the king of diamonds and South was home. He won with the ace and led the K-Q-J of trumps, East holding up the ace until the third round.

East returned a diamond and declarer ruffed it with his last trump. He then ruffed the ace of hearts in dummy, drew East's last trump, and ran his clubs to score a sensational slam.

West could have stopped the slam with a club lead, but that does not detract from the credit due South for his bold bid.

South might have been carted off in an ambulance had it turned out his partner was short of spades. But he took the position that six hearts

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Polish police break rally, detain several

WARSAW, March 13 (AP) — Helmeted riot police advanced on a crowd of about 1,000 Poles who demonstrated peacefully Sunday outside the Lenin Shipyard in the Baltic port of Gdansk, and detained many, witnesses said.

The Poles gathered at about 1300 local time (1200 GMT) outside the main shipyard gate to mark the declaration of martial law exactly 15 months ago.

Police using bulldozers urged the crowd to disperse, witnesses said. People began leaving.

Crime in Britain sets new record

LONDON, March 13 (R) — Crime has reached record level in Britain with no serious offense nearly every 10 seconds, a national newspaper reported Sunday. *The Mail on Sunday* said statistics to be published Monday by the Home Office, the ministry responsible for law and order, showed more than three million serious crimes were committed nationwide last year. The newspaper said serious crime included violence, burglary, fraud and theft.

The figures — which break down to 8,200 serious crimes a day — were an embarrassment to the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the newspaper said. With a general election due in the next 15 months, the crime wave was sure to unleash more pressure on Home Secretary William Whitelaw, the paper added.

The Mail on Sunday said senior government ministers hoped the budget, to be presented Tuesday, would divert attention from the crime figures. The paper said it understood the statistics showed blacks responsible for twice as many muggings as whites in 1982.

GLOBAL WEATHER

	Min	Max		Min	Max				
	C	F		C	F				
Amsterdam	4	39	12 54	cloudy	Menlo	20	68	35 95	clear
Athens	7	45	10 50	cloudy	Miami	9	48	21 70	clear
Bahrain	13	55	18 64	cloudy	Montreal	0	32	5 41	cloudy
Bangkok	31	88	33 91	clear	Moscow	-13	5	5 24	clear
Beirut	10	50	19 66	cloudy	New Delhi	18	61	23 84	clear
Berlin	-3	27	11 52	sunny	New York	2	36	5 41	cloudy
Brussels	3	37	9 48	clear	Nicaragua	45	20	68	cloudy
Buenos Aires	16	60	22 72	cloudy	Oslo	-6	21	5 41	clear
Cairo	8	46	23 73	cloudy	Paris	6	43	12 54	clear
Carrasco	22	72	31 88	cloudy	Peking	0	32	5 41	cloudy
Chicago	-8	18	7 45	cloudy	Rio de Janeiro	24	75	40 104	cloudy
Copenhagen	1	34	6 43	sunny	Rome	1	34	18 64	clear
Dublin	6	43	15 57	cloudy	San Francisco	11	52	15 59	rain
Frankfurt	-1	30	9 48	clear	Seoul	1	34	4 39	snow
Geneva	0	32	12 54	clear	Singapore	25	77	33 91	cloudy
Helsinki	-5	23	3 37	clear	Stockholm	-2	28	3 8	clear
Hong Kong	15	59	19 66	cloudy	Sydney	21	70	29 84	cloudy
Jakarta	22	72	30 86	cloudy	Taipei	13	55	18 64	cloudy
Kuala Lumpur	23	73	34 93	rain	Tokyo	7	45	10 50	rain
London	7	45	14 57	cloudy	Toronto	2	36	3 37	clear
Los Angeles	15	59	22 72	cloudy	Vancouver	4	39	12 54	cloudy
Madrid	3	37	22 72	clear	Vienna	-1	30	6 43	clear

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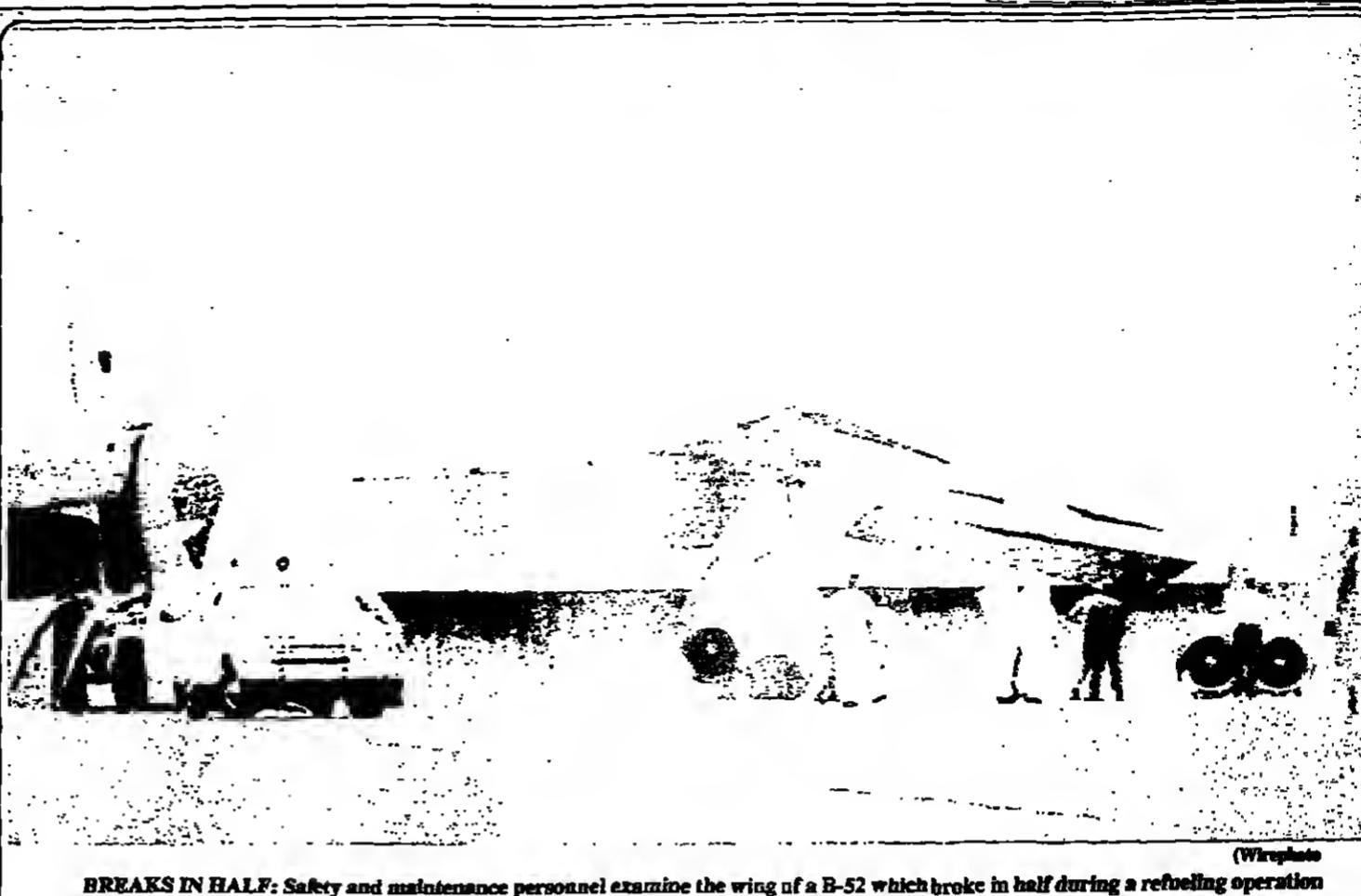
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PAGE 20

International

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(Wirephoto)
BREAKS IN HALF: Safety and maintenance personnel examine the wing of a B-52 which broke in half during a refueling operation at Master Air Force base at Sacramento, USA, Thursday. There was no fire and no injuries when the highly volatile jet fuel spilled onto the ground. The wings of a B-52 are "wet wings" — tanks which hold the planes' fuel.

Honecker plans W. German visit

LEIPZIG, East Germany, March 13 (AP) — East German President Erich Honecker said Sunday he will visit West Germany later this year at the invitation of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and federal President Karl Carstens.

Honecker said he will set the date for the visit later in the year. He announced his intention to visit West Germany while touring the Leipzig spring fair on its opening day Sunday.

It will be the first such visit by Honecker to West Germany. He had been invited to West Germany by the government of ex-Chancellor Helmut Schmidt but the visit did not take place before Schmidt was ousted by Kohl in a parliamentary vote Oct. 1.

A visit between himself and Kohl "would mean a step forward, especially in view of the fact that both German states could make a large contribution to the securing of peace," Honecker said Sunday.

"One can argue over different things, but it appears to us to be better to cooperate where there is the possibility of cooperating," Honecker said.

CDU keeps state

HAMBURG, West Germany, March 13 (R) — The West German state of Schleswig-Holstein voted for a new assembly Sunday, with party managers predicting a much closer result than Chancellor Helmut Kohl's victory in last Sunday's federal election.

Turnout in the first three hours after the polls opened had reached 26.5 percent, encouraged by sunny weather, officials said. Nearly two million people are eligible to vote.

A high turnout traditionally favors the opposition Social Democrats (SPD), who until their poor showing last Sunday seemed set for victory in the state against a Christian Democratic (CDU) government defending a one-seat majority.

The SPD's defeated candidate for federal chancellor, Hans-Jochen Vogel, appealed to voters this week to make the state "an island of liberalism and progress in a black sea," a reference to the CDU's newly won domination of the West German political map.

The SPD, led by former Education Minister Bjorn Engholm, has little hope of winning a majority by itself and is counting on the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP).

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SARAWAT 2

MAKKAH ROAD - JEDDAH

مكتبة المعلم

Kampuchea can worsen Soviet ties, China says

PEKING, March 13 (AP) — An official Chinese magazine said Sunday Vietnam's continued occupation of Kampuchea (Cambodia) and provocations against China would bring worse relations between China and Hanoi's supporter, the Soviet Union.

"Vietnam's economy is in a shambles and the Vietnamese people live in dire poverty. The 200,000 Vietnamese invading troops (in Cambodia) cannot carry on without support and assistance from the Soviet Union," the English-language *Peking Review* said.

"Therefore, it is untenable to assert that Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea has nothing to do with the Soviet Union," it added.

China and the Soviet Union currently are holding consultations in Moscow on easing tensions and improving relations.

The Chinese say Moscow has refused to discuss issues involving third countries. But they insist that Soviet actions toward Cambodia, Afghanistan and Mongolia — where large numbers of Soviet troops are stationed along the Chinese border — all threaten China's security.

"While talking about improving relations, one should not continue to threaten the security of the other side," the *Peking Review* said.

The magazine said, "if the Soviet Union ceased its support of Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and used its influence, it could urge Vietnam to pull out all its troops from Kampuchea, then peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia could be guaranteed. The Vietnamese people, who have suffered from war for several decades, could recuperate, rebuild their economy and live a peaceful life."

"Conversely, if Vietnam continues to invade and occupy Kampuchea and to conduct armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, relations between China and Vietnam will be further strained and this will inevitably lead to the worsening of Sino-Soviet relations," it added.

The magazine also said, "we are of the opinion that a substantial progress in Vietnamese troop withdrawal will help restore normal Sino-Soviet relations."

China sincerely hopes to resume normal relations with Moscow, it said, but "the Soviet Union is urged to take concrete actions."

The magazine noted China's offer to resume negotiations with Vietnam on normalizing relations if Vietnam announces a withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia and actually pulls out the first batch of troops.

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